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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. XVI NO 225 BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 10 1928 ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH LIBRARY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
15 Sep.	Naldera* ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Maiwa* ..		10,953
30 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1 29			
7 Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,088
8 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
9 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
3 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
„	Ranpura ..		16,601
„	Morea* ..		10,953
„	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jun.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
1st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	22 Aug.	8 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Aug.	12 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	18 Oct.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.

* Do not carry passengers
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 Sept.	7 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 „
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	18 „	4 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Siberia Maru ..	20000	2 Oct.	9 Oct.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	23 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th „	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
7th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929		
3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
*10thSept	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
12th „	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
12th „	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
14th „	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa via Marmugoa

*Weather permitting.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week after 8th September. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arrangegd with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

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OF
THE INDIAN REVIEW.

Contains Double the usual matter, over Hundred Portraits, Illustrations and Numerous Autograph Messages.

CONTENTS.

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From Lord Hardinge, Lord Haldane, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Olivier, H E. Viscount Goschen, Lord Willingdon, H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler, H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey, Lord Sinha, Lord Riddell, Lord Clwyd, Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman, Hon. Sir Monerieff Smith, Sir Alexander White, H. H. the Aga Khan, Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali, Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. W. L. Courtney, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Sir Sidney Lee, Mahatma Gandhi, Rt. Hon. Sastri, Sir Harnam Singh, and others.

SPECIAL ARTICLES BY

Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee, Sir Valentine Chirol, The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Mian Sir Mahomed Shafi, J. C. Molony, I.C.S., Dr. Shams-ul-Ulema, J. Modi, Dr. James H. Cousins, Dr. Brainerd Spooner, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, The Anagarika Dharmapala, Mr. C. F. Andrews, The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Piekthall, Sir K. G. Gupta, Prof. Vaswani and others.

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
G. T., MADRAS.

-Daring Prophesy-

"Men may come,
And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas in Postal Stamps and receive a copy of my

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To enable you to come nearer the Truth.

THE
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar : (KATHIAWAR.)

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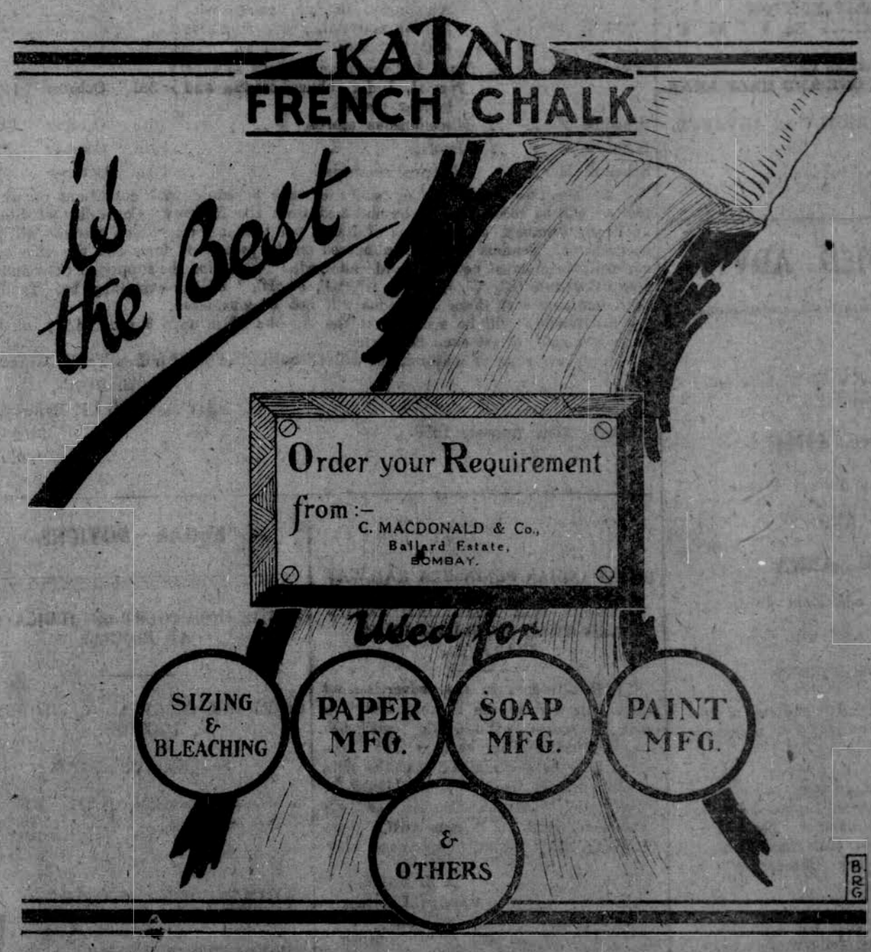

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1|2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
Head Office :—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000

LAST BONUS (1927) Rs 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,

Commissariat Building Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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The Kanara Press, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)
Proprietors of
The Kanara Press, The Business Directory Coy., The Indian Album Publishing Co.
4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

Divided into 2500 Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share

The Best opportunity for Investors.

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THE KANARA PRESS, LIMITED.
4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Bombay Chronicle

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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Terms:—CASH with order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A fully qualified MATRON, THEATRE SISTER, and experienced NURSES. See personally HONORARY SECRETARY, Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital New Charni Road between 5-7 p. m.

A R1148

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT, knowing Urdu as well. Pay according to qualifications. Muslim will be prefered. Apply with full testimonials to Box No. 2183, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1159

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and EXPERIENCED AGENTS for canvassing wholesale orders for up-to-date and most reliable hand-loom weaving factories in Malabar. Attractive Terms. Apply to:—(1) THE DESHY INDUSTRIALS, Calicut, (2) K. P. NEELAMBI & SONS, Calicut.

A R1158.

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. KEIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.

A. R30817

LOANS.

5000 Cash without interest for ten years. Distribution date 31st October 1928. Initial investment Rupees six. Enlistment closes 30th September. For Rules, result 31st July send two annas stamps.

Banking Industrial Syndicate Ltd.
Bombay No. 2.
R1140.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

The AG. AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the following stores during the 12 months commencing 1st January 1929:—

			To be opened on:
Schedule B	Part I, Hardware Enamelled Iron, Tinware etc. Part II, Cloth, Clothing, etc.	26th	September 1928.
Schedule C	Brushware and Tools.	26th	September 1928.
Schedule D	Engineers' plant and workshop machinery, fencing, glass, etc., roofing material, painters' stores and varnishes.	3rd	October 1928.
Schedule E	Part I, Lamps and Lamp fittings, Part II, India rubber canvas and leather goods.	3rd	October 1928.
Schedule F	Miscellaneous stores.	10th	October 1928.
Schedule G	Metals.	10th	October 1928.
Schedule H	Electrical material.	17th	October 1928.

2. The prescribed form of tender for each Schedule, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per tender form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribod form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Consumable stores Schedule 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', or 'H'," as the case may be. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the dates specified against each Schedule.

4. The results of major items will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Ag. Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

Bombay, 27th August, 1928. 31023.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR PLATFORM SHEDS AND ROAD OVER-BRIDGE AT IGATPURI.

WITH reference to the advertisement which appeared in the Bombay and Calcutta Newspapers of 6th, 8th and 9th August, 1928, inviting tenders for the above, it is hereby notified that the date of receiving the tenders is POSTPONED from 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday, the 18th September, 1928, to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, 1928.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Rly.

Bombay, 5th September, 1928. 31059

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS.

THE AG. AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 30 tons Tin Ingots 99.3 per cent. purity Supplies will be subject to test and no trace of lead must be found.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1928.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
27th August 1928. 31021

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

TENDER FOR 2-1/2" TO 3" SHAHABAD STONE SLABS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, upto 3 p.m. (B.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September, 1928, for the supply of 42,000 square feet of 2-1/2" to 3" Shahabad stone slabs from 1-10-28 to 31-3-29.

Forms of tender and specification can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office at Matunga, near King's Circle, at Rs. 2 a copy.

Tender forms will not be sent by V.P.P.

(Sd.) D. N. BARIA, L.C.E.,
Engineer I/C Northern Division.

4-9-28:
Matunga, Bombay No. 19. 31054

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2199 of 1926.

SULEMAN CASSUM HAJI MITHA ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DAYAMBAI, widow of Currimbhai Jivaji Plumber and others Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute or sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of September, 1927, and the Judge's Order, dated the 20th day of June, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Chinchpoghly on the North side of Kala Chowky Road, outside the Fort, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September, 1928, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground with the messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chinchpoghly on the North side of Kala Chowky Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 767 and 767, New Nos. 12752, 12755, Old Survey No. and New Survey Nos. 1|2519 and 1|2525, Cadastral Survey No. 9, Parel Sewri Division assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F. No. 11 and Street No. 1, Kala Chowky Road in the rear and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Manji Moorji, on or towards the West by the property of Thakur Gopal Hari, on or towards the North partly by the property of Tookaram Sonji and partly by the property of Ramji Bapuji and on or towards the South by the property of Parmananddas Gopaldas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30932

Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned
Madan Manjari Pills
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Re. 1.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Kesharji,
Head Office: Jeswant [illegible]
Agents: Wherever [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2148 of 1926.

MANGALDAS VIRJI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

PREMJI DEVJI and others ..... Defendants.

and

PREMJI DEVJI and others ..... Plaintiffs to the Counter-claim.

vs.

MANGALDAS VIRJI and others ..... Defendants to the Counter-claim.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of March, 1928, the following immoveable property at Ghatkoper will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 1st day of October, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situate, lying and being in the village Ghatkoper in Taluka South Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay, Suburban and bearing the following survey numbers and description.

No.	Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Hissa No.	Area Acre.	Gunthas.	Total Square Yards.	Assessment Rs.	As.	Ps.
1	139	118	1	Nil		0	4	484	0	4	0
2	359	178	1 (out of)	„	3	0	4-1|2	1660	0	11	0
3	166	117	1 (out of)	„		0	7-1|2		1	8	0
4	358	178	1	„				117	0	0	0
5	372	178	Nil	1	2	0	2	245	0	1	0
6	360	178	2	Nil	Nil	0	2-3|4	333	0	4	0
7	357	178	Nil	1		0	2	242	0	1	0
8	361	178	3			0	0	747	0	11	0
9	349	178	4			0	2-1|2	372	0	4	0
		„	„	2		0	1|4		0	0	0
10		„	Nil	3				328			

which said pieces now form one property which is bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the West partly by the property of Amarchand Madhavji and partly by the property of Parbhudas on or towards the North partly by the property of Parbhudas and partly by the property of Bai Javerbai on or towards the East partly by the property of Javerbai and partly by the property of Rustomji Jamshedji Irani and on or towards the South by public passage.

SECONDLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being in the village Ghatkoper in Taluka South Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Bombay, Suburban and bearing the following survey numbers and description.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Hissa No.	Area Acre.	Gunthas.	Total Square Yards.	Assessment Rs.	As.	Ps.
356	178	9 & 10	Nil		0	4-1|2	544-1|2	0	8	0

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being in the village Ghatkoper in Taluka South Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban and bearing the following survey numbers and description.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Hissa No.	Area Acre.	Gunthas.	Total Square Yards.	Assessment Rs.	As.	Ps.
	180	8	Nil		0	7-1|4		0	14	0

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO., Attorneys for the defendants Nos. 1(a) to 1(m) abovenamed at No. 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31053

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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FOR SALE.

THE KISTNA SUGAR WORKS, LIMITED, MASULIPATAM.

COMPLETE SUGAR MANUFACTURING PLANT manufactures sugar from palmyra and other Jaggeries. Manufacturing capacity is 30 bags of 168 lbs. each per day. The factory is in working order. The machinery is almost new and is in good condition. The whole factory as it is, or the buildings and the machinery separately will be sold by the undersigned. If further particulars are required write to him.

R. RAMACHANDRAYYA,
Liquidator.

R1149

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates bearing numbers 30247 to 56 for 10 fully-paid Shares in the Bombay Burmah Trading Company, Limited, standing in the name of Sir Henry MacNaughton, together with 10 blank transfer forms in respect thereof signed by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on behalf of the Transferor have been lost or mislaid. The public are hereby warned against dealing with the said Shares or Transfer Forms and if anybody deals with the same he will do at his own risk. If anybody finds the said Certificates or the Transfer Forms, he will be good enough to return the same to the undersigned care of Messrs. Vissanji Sons & Co., at 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, and he will be rewarded.

WAMANBHAI GORDHANDAS MEHTA.

Bombay, 10th September, 1928.

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(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

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RATIONALISATION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN SOVIET RUSSIA

OBJECT LESSON TO CAPITAL & LABOUR IN BOMBAY

The textile syndicate is the biggest of all the new Russian economic and trading State organisations. Its annual turnover exceeds 2,150 million rubles (more than £200,000,000), it controls more than 300 factories of the cotton, woollen, linen, silk and hemp industries. These factories have an aggregate of eight million spindles. 235,000 weaving looms, and employ 600,000 workers. In the textile industry of the whole world there is no other concern to be compared with the Textile Syndicate of the U.S.S.R.

The textile industry was the first industry to recover from the economic decay of the first year's after the War; its regeneration was very rapid. In the last year the production of the textile industry as a whole has reached its pre-war level, as some of its branches have even exceeded their pre-war level, as can be seen from the following table:

Industry	Year.	Production in Mill Rubles.	Workers Absolute. Figures.
Cotton	1913	1,065.6	480,390
do.	1926/27	1,212.2	492,265
Woollen	1913	195.0	92,050
do.	1926/27	178.5	60,337
Linen & Hemp	1913	126.1	84,423
do.	1926/27	152.1	118,373

In 1926/27 the textile industry accounted for 34.4 per cent. of the total industrial production of the country (in the current year according to the economic plan 34.1 per cent.) Then follows the metals industry with 18.8 per cent. (18.6 per cent.). If we compare the textile industry with other industries producing means of consumption we find that it accounts for 61.5 per cent. (60.6 per cent.) of the entire production of the light industry.

The nationalisation of industry by the decree of June 30th 1918, brought almost the entire textile industry under the management of the State. In 1926 the production of private enterprise made out in the cotton industry only 0.8 per cent., in the wool industry 3.3 per cent., in the linen industry 0.2 per cent., and in the silk industry 7.5 per cent. of the total production.

In the first period after the revolution the State industry was managed by central bodies embracing complete industries, and by district organisations thereof, to which the individual factories were subordinated. Thus the management of industry was centralised but under this system it proved impossible to establish a proper contact with the individual factories and an efficient control of the latter through the central bodies.

After the introduction of the new economic policy it was in the textile industry where the first trusts were organised. These trusts usually combine industrial enterprises of a certain district and embrace all the stages of production—beginning with raw materials and finishing with marketable commodities—of a certain branch of the textile industry. This trustification which took place not only in the textile industry provided a basis for the efficient management of the State industry and for the proper concentration of production, as well as for the improvement of the work of the various factories.

On the 28th of February, 1922, the statute of the Textile Syndicate was sanctioned. The inauguration of the Syndicate marked a new stage in the development of the textile industry. The establishment of this central trading organisation was not decreed from above, but originated out of the innate requirements of the State trusts, namely, the organisation of the sale of their products, eliminating unhealthy competition of individual trusts rationalisation of the supply of raw materials, and centralisation of the textile industry. In this respect the textile industry led the way. Following the example of the textile Syndicate, similar organisations were established in other industries.

The Syndicate connects the industry with consumers as well as with the produces of raw materials. It collects the orders of trading organisations and co-operative societies and transfers them to the trusts. At the initial stages of its activity the textile syndicate maintained a widespread net of warehouses and retail shops for textile goods. The placing of orders for raw materials and machinery in the Soviet Union and abroad by the various factories and trusts is being done through the medium of the Syndicate.

Members of the textile syndicate are in the first place the trusts and some independent factories of the textile industry further the central institution for the cultivation of cotton (Chief Cotton Committee), a similar institution for the woollen industry ("Sherst"), the organisation for the purchasing of flax ("Inotorg") and apart from that a number of factories producing textile machinery. The Supreme Council of National Economy also counts amongst the members of the textile syndicate.

In 1927 to the textile syndicate were affiliated directly or through the medium of 57 trusts, 301 factories employing 613,000 workers.

During the last four years the turnover of the textile syndicate shows the following development:

Year	Turnover in Mill Rubles.	Percentage of total turnover
1923/24 ...	254.7	34.6
1924/25 ...	550.7	39.5
1925/26 ...	1,128.0	64.5
1926/27 ...	1,579.3	79.6

As will be seen from this table the part played by the syndicate in the total sales of textile trusts and factories was gaining in importance from year to year. This favourable development led the Government to its decision of August 1927, according to which the entire sale of the porducts of the textile industry was given over exclusively to the textile syndicate.

In the first period of its existence the syndicate maintained warehouses and retail shops in order to get into direct contact with the consumers. It became soon evident that the co-operative societies which developed very rapidly could carry on the retail trade cheaper and with greater advantages to the consumer than special shops for textile goods. Apart from that the co-operative societies could also take over the wholesale trade in textile goods. Consequently the number of trading branches of the syndicate was reduced from 126 on December 1st 1925, to 38 on October 1st 1927. The goods were transferred chiefly to the co-operative societies and partly to other State trading organisations ("torgi"). The few remaining trading branches of the textile syndicate have limited themselves to supplying the retail shops of the co-operative societies in those districts where there are no wholesale warehouses of other organisations and to the introduction of new classes of commodities.

During the last few years a new method of trading has been developed—the syndicate concludes "general agreements" of supply with the co-operative societies for long periods.

The supply of raw materials and other requirements forms another important sphere of activity of the syndicate. Before the war a considerable part of the American cotton for Russia went through England and Germany. At present practically the whole quantity is being purchased directly in the United States (in 1926-27 93.9 per cent.). Egyptian cotton, which is used for the production of finer qualities of cloth, is now also being purchased directly in the country of origin.

Notwithstanding the very substantial turnover of the textile syndicate, the latter does not possess a corresponding working capital of its own. On October 1st, 1927, this capital amounted only to 56.6 million rubles, i.e., 13.4 per cent. of the total circulating capital. The syndicate obtains credits from the trusts, from banks and organisations supplying raw materials. On the 1st October 1927, these credits reached 423.4 million rubles.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 8.
Demand Bills 484.87

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 8.
Cottonseed, Bombay ton.—
Sept|Oct shipment sellers £9-2-6.
Castorseed, Bombay ton.—
Sept|Oct shipment sellers £16-17-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Sept|Oct shipment sellers £18-8-9.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 8.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Sept|Oct shipment sellers £17-11-3.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Oct|Nov shipment nominal £17-11-3.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton.—
Sept|Oct shipment Hull sellers £15-3-9.
Linseed, Bombay ton.—
Sept|Oct shipment sellers £17-12-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 8.
Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt.—
Oct|Dec delivery sellers 27|9.
Linseed, Oil naked, London, cwt.—
Jan|April delivery sellers 28|1-1|2.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 8.
October	19.25 plus .10
December	19.09 plus .09
January	18.96 plus .04
March	18.87 — .04
May	18.83 — .03
Middling Spot	19.50 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Sept. 8.
October	18.48 plus .08
January	18.56 plus .07
Middling Spot	18.78 plus .07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Sept. 8. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 8.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.45 unchgd.
Scinde, Fine	7.70 „
Scinde, Superfine	7.95 „
Bengal, Good	7.20 „
Bengal, Fully Good	7.45 „
Bengal, Fine	7.70 „
Oomra, Good	7.65 „
Oomra, Fully Good	7.95 „
Oomra, Fine	8.25 „
Broach, Fully Good	8.95 „
Broach, Fine	9.20 „
Broach, Superfine	9.45 „

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 8. Opening	Closing
September		10.08
October	9.94	9.96 plus .08
November		9.86—.02
December		9.86—.02
January	9.84	9.85—.03
February		9.85—.03
March	9.86	9.88—.03
April		9.88—.03
May	9.88	9.91—.03
June		9.88—.03
July		9.88—.03
August		9.85—.03
September		9.82—.03
Middling Spot		10.62 unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Sept. 8. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,060
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 8.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
Sept|Oct shipment sellers 43|.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
Sept|Oct shipment sellers 42|6.
Wheat, South Australian.—
September shipment sellers 45|.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Shipments not offered.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 8.
September	18.06—.09
October	18.11—.09
November	18.16—.09
December	18.19—.09
January	18.22—.09
February	18.22—.09
March	18.32—.09
April	18.32—.09
May	18.42—.09
June	18.42—.09
July	18.53—.09
August	18.53—.09
September	18.53—.09
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.00 plus .15

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 8.
Java Sugar Fine, White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F. Calcutta.—
Oct|Dec per cwt. 12|9 sellers.
Jan|Mar per cwt. 12|9-3|4 sellers.
C. and F. Bombay.—
Oct|Dec per cwt. 12|9-1|2 sellers.
C. and F. Karachi.—
Oct|Dec per cwt. 12|10-1|4 sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 8.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 4|8-1|2 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 8.
Silver—China bought. Small business. Market is quiet.

Spot	26-9|16
Forward	26-11|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 8.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 8.
Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot Closed.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 8.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-3|4 per cent.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-9|32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-15|32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 8.
T T Berlin on London 20.35-1|2.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.10-1|4.
T T Brussels on London 34.90.
T T Madrid on London 29.27.
T T Milan on London 92.72.
T T Berne on London 25.19.
T T Paris on London 124.22.
T T London on Prague 163.68.

MONSOON ACTIVE

GENERAL RAINFALL

POONA, Sept. 9.

The monsoon remains active in Upper Burma and North-east India, but weather continues practically dry elsewhere. Conditions are still unsettled in the North of the Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Burma and Central Provinces last. A few falls occurred in Bengal, Berar Nagpur, Kashmir, Gujerat, the Punjab Hills and Madras Coast North.

The chief amounts are::—Myitkyina two inches, Lasshio one and a half, Mandalay, Mavinyo one, Victoria Point a half, Tavoy, Amherst, Kyaukpyu, Bhamo quarter, Cherrapunji five, Calcutta four, Narayangunj two, Silchar one, Shillong, Jalpaiguri three-quarters, Chaibasa one, Dhubri a half, Jagdalpur one, and a half, Dalhousie, Gulmarg, Calingapatam a quarter.

Forecast.—Extension in Bengal" and into Orissa.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 9.

General Remarks:—Weather continues to be dry over Western India. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south of the Peninsula and along the north Madras Coast, lightly to moderately clouded in the Konkan and the Deccan, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the United Provinces and the Deccan. Temperatures were below normal in Rajputana and higher than usual in parts of the Madras Coast North. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours. Inches.
Rawalpindi	0.07
Dwarka	0.02
Veraval	0.06
Surat	0.11
Ratnagiri	0.05
Mangalore	0.01
Cocanada	0.05
Bellary	0.06
Madras	0.01

Bombay:—

Local rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Colaba Observatory 0.09in.

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 75.61in. (15.63in. above normal).

St. George's Hospital 0.04in.

J. J. Hospital 0.04in.

Maximum temperature 87 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 75 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

BOAT CAPSIZES IN HEAVY SEA

DROWNING PERSONS RECEIVE TIMELY HELP

In spite of the belief that the fury of the sea is appeased by the offering of the cocoanuts on the Cocoanut Day and that the sea is once again open for navigation for the ferry boats, the sea is as furious as it was at the beginning of the monsoon that fact was demonstrated by a serious accident which occurred in the Bombay harbour on Saturday morning. Although the city has got a respite from incessant showers of rain for the past few days the sea is in no way calm and smooth. On Saturday morning three women engaged a boat from Uran accompanied by aboy to come to Bombay with a load of vegetables to sell in the Bombay market. On the way they encountered a very rough sea but the tindal with the help of his two young assistants managed to steer the boat when they came to within a mile off Prince's Dock they experienced a heavy gale with the result that the boat capsized with the seven occupants, viz: the tindal, his two assitants, three women and a boy who accompanied them. They began to struggle in the sea and screamed for help. Fortunately the steam launch "Nanavaty" was passing by the scene of accident at the time and hearing cries of for help draw near the drowring persons. The view on the steam launch threw life buoys and picked the drowing men an women up in the launch. Fortunately they had kept up in the water and besides receiving a shock they were none the worse for the accident. They were brought to Bombay and allowed to go as none of them required medical help or removal to hospital.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Major and Mrs. W. C. Spackman, Mr. E. Janion, Mr. P. S. Mellor, Mr. W. E. Lucas, Captain J. T. Bretherton, arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton dined at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturlay.

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DR. MOONJE'S MEAT-EATING PROPAGANDA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a time when meat-eating nations of the West has bben awakened to the evil effects of meat-eating from physical and moral considerations, Dr. Moonje comes out with his unsolicited advice to the Hindus regarding change of diet as a remedy against physical weakness. It is really unfortunate for India and Indians that such men, like Dr. Moonje, direct them towards the path of destruction and thus hasten the downfall of a country and a nation that once enjoyed an enviable position in all matters. If men, like Doctor Saheb, only take the trouble of fully studying the facts of the question before they definitely advise the masses, many credulous men may be saved. It is really regrettable that when other nations are building their greatness by accepting Indian ideals, social, religious, and the like, the Doctor Saheb is making a ridiculous effort to destroy the very foundation of India's reputed greatness. If the Doctor finds Hindu weak, it is not the diet that is responsible as when in bygone days of historical prowess of Hindus, meat-eating was never the staple food. A little thought will tell him that if Hindus are weak they are so only because their ways of life have been un-Hindu and their social customs, ignorance and poverty destroys the Hindu vitality.

When the nations of the world are progressing towards peaceful and innocent ways of life, the Doctor Saheb who, I believe, being a Non-Co-operator ought to be a follower of a creed of non-violence, is advising his followers, if any, to go to sinful and barbaric ways of life. Cruelty is barbarism and kindness is civilisation. Let Dr. Moonje think for himself whither he is being drifted.

According to the considered opinions of the eminent doctors and food experts meat diet is responsible for many physical disorders. Books like "Effects of Butcher's meat on human body" by Charles W. Forward. "Testimony of science in favour of natural and humane diet" by Sydney H. Beard. "Toiler and His food" and many other recent publications will convince Dr. Moonje and others that they are groping in the dark and catching at a straw like a sinking man. My appeal to Dr. Moonje is to study the question fully before putting his new-fangled notions before the masses. He should not forget that this is an age of civilisation and culture and nations are more inclined towards peaceful ways of life. They have begun to realise that the current civilisation is chaotic and are looking forward to a day when all cruelty and brutality will disappear and universal sympathy and brotherhood will dawn a new era. Literature on diet question can be had from the undersigned. Yours, etc.

Yours, etc.,

J. N. MANKAR,
Assistant Secretary.

The Bombay Humanitarian League, 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.

TRANSFERANCE OF REV. FR. J. F. GONSALVES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged to you if you will be good enough to publish the undermentioned information in the issue of your valued paper.

The transferance of Rev. Fr. J. F. Gonsalvs from Palli Church Bassein to Mount Poisar, Borivli from 1st day of September 1928 has really grieved the whole parish. During his short stay he made good many reforms as follows: Reformed the Church, built 2 new side altars, built a new marble cross in front of the Church, built grotto, bought 8 new statues from Europe, introduced the Holy Week, etc. During his short stay of 2 years and 8 months he was restless in collecting subscription from the parish for the welfare of the parishioners. Therefore we the parishioners of Our Lady of Mae De Deus and even the non-Catholics of Palli Bassein are grieved very much to loose him.—Yours, etc.,

"PARISHIONER."

300 HARVESTERS LEAVE FOR ENGLAND.

ALLEGED ORGANISATION BY COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Quebec.—300 dissastisfied British harvesters have left for England.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 8

Winnipeg.—The Police allege that the comparatively few malcontents among British harvesters have been organised by Communists with a Glasgow ringleader assisted by local Communists and out of 10,000, only 300 are returning home alleging unfair treatment, though they were offered jobs on four dollars per day with keep.—Reuter.

IF JAWAHARLAL ARRESTED?

INDEPENDENCE LEAGUES WILL SPREAD EVERYWHERE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the Free Press report it seems that the Simla tin-gods are absolutely upset by the lead taken by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in forming Independence League for India; and that they are contemplating to take drastic action against him!

This reminds us of the petulent attitude taken up by Lord Pentland, the then Governor of Madras, against the Home Rule movement launched by Mrs. Besant by interning that revered lady, Mr. Arundale and Mr. B. P. Wadia somewhere in Ootacamund. Who can forget the great impetus given to that movement all over India by this bureaucratic blunder? Who can underrate the splendid part played by Mr. B. G. Horniman and the "Bombay Chronicle" at the time? If Jawaharlal, the Jewel of "Young India," is arrested, there is no doubt, that Independence Leagues will spring up in different parts of the country heralding a grim struggle ahead.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

A NEW MEGAPHONE OF "MORNING POST."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The "Morning Post" of London, the pet child of Lord Sydenham, the Commissioner Edwards & Co., has pocketed Mr. Naoroji Dumasia of the "Chimes of India"! And we hear the Master's voice in N. M. D.'s latest piece in that anti-Indian organ!

(1) According to Mr. Dumasia, "British Dominion in India is a world of miracles"! Quite right, Mr. Dumasia! For, where else on earth, do you find perpetual minors and permanent trustees, as the I. C. S.'s in India have claimed and carried on for a century and a half? You call it a miracle—we call it a jugglery—that's all the difference in expression, Mr. Dumasia.

(2) "Generations will die before the ideal of National Government could be attained in India", says Mr. Dumasia! Here too he is right! For, he echoes his "Master's Voice!" the "Modern Shepherd of Asia, whose only following is dear Dumasia! In this aerial age, where time and space are running the race, India will accomplish during the next decade, what she could not achieve during the last century. And ultraloyalists like Dumasia may be saved the fate that has overtaken the Johookamies in other lands. For, ours is a Non-Violent struggle for Freedom.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

SOCIALISM AND THE BLACK BILLS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The opening scenes of thunder and lightning provide the best background for the enactment of the tragody. The Anglo-Indian press has ably staged these scenes by the publication of the "Roy Letter" and other allied fabrications. Into this atmosphere have made their dramatic appearance the two notorious Black Bills—the Trades Disputes Bill and the Public Safety Bill.

The present Bills are as foreshadowed by the Anglo-Indian press, only a prelude to sterner measures of repression. This cannot but be otherwise. India has become the pivot of world's great political changes. No other country is more in need of Socialism than India to-day. The sincerity, earnestness and the dead determination of the organisers of these mass movements in India have, as all the world over, baffled the Government and the Capitalists.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's speech in the All-Parties' Conference opposing Pandit Malaviya's resolution claiming special safeguards for titles and properties, is a welcome sign of the times. He has declared himself in favour of Socialism as the only effective solution of the problems confronting India and the world at large. Let alone the Roy Letter and the alleged activities of the Communist International towards India. What have the plutocrats to say to that monumental work of Karl Marx? "The Capital," the fundamental basis of all Socialism? The challenge has often been thrown out to disprove even an iota of the economic principles set forth in that book. This has never been answered all these years.

Mobilisation of all the Socialistic forces in India is the extreme need of the hour. A strong central organisation to co-ordinate all the efforts in this direction has long been overdue. In fact, Socialism had established itself in the country, the Government would not have dreamt of any success in introducing the present Bills in the Assembly. Capturing of the National Congress as some promoters of Socialism imagine is an impossible feat. An All-India Conference of Socialists may be held without delay to concert measures for action. Little could be gained by holding it in the Christmas Week and drowning its voice in the bustle of the Congress. Its existence should be maintained distinct from all Congress activities.

The belief has assiduously been propagated by interested parties that the Socialists, not to speak of the Communist group, are underground beings coming upon the surface only to chop off heads. It is to be regretted that this belief is current even among the educated classes who are mostly ignorant of the principles of Socialism. Educative propaganda as such has never been seriously conducted in India to disseminate Socialistic ideas. The feeble protests that have gone up against the Black Bills are only a proof of this. A strong organisation with a nation-wide influence alone can give the lie to all false propaganda and show the real redeeming nature of Socialism. It is to be hoped that a move will be made in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

P. K. KURIAN.

POONA GUJRATI BANDHU SAMAJ

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING, 1928.

The Poona Gujarati Bandhu Samaj celebrated on Sunday, the 2nd instant, their Annual Social Gathering under the presidentship of Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Javeri. A varied programme was undergone including the sports of the Gujarati students of Colleges and Schools as well as extempore speeches and dialogues by Gujarati amateurs. A special gathering of ladies was also held under the presidentship of Mrs. Tarabai Khimji Asar Virji on the 1st instant in this connection. Principal, N. M. Shah, the President of the Samaj requested the President of the Day's function to occupy the chair and the General Secretary, then read his report regarding last year's activities of the Samaj. The President, after giving away the prizes to the winners, congratulated the Samaj for their all round activities. After the presentation of flowers and thanks-giving and light refreshment, the gathering terminated.

HELPING IN PECKING WORMS

THE PRINCE AND THE CHILD

It seems writes the London correspondent of the "New York Herald", Paris Edition in mail week, that the Prince of Wales, who was spending the past week-end at Ferring, near Worthing, left his companions for a solitary morning strole on the beach, and on his way, he encountered a small boy earnestly digging in the sand. "Digging worms, I see", remarked the Prince, who had watched the activity for some time in silence. "Can I help?" "If you want to," said the little boy, graciously. "I will dig, and you can put the worms into the tin." So the little boy dug, and the Heir-Apparent to the throne of England put the worms into the tin for quite a while, until finally the tin was filled. "For a fellow that looks like the Prince of Wales," the boy told him, "you are very good at picking worms." It was not until the Prince turned to go that the sand-digger learned the identity of his erstwhile assistant. "He dug well, for a beginner," said the boy, Ralph E. Newman, son of the licensee of the new Inn at Ferring. "He helped me to pick up the worms and get them into the tin, and when he came to unusually large ones, he would remark. "A nice fat one, isn't it?' or 'Here's another healthy one." Before leaving the Prince signed for Ralph a piece of an old whist drive score ticket, which was to serve as an autograph.

KOSAMBA STATION

PLATFORM BADLY WANTED FOR WOMEN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has repeatedly been brought to the kind notice of the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. R. that the public are put to a great deal of inconvenience as there is no platform on either side of the line at the Kosamba Station; but it is a matter of regret that nothing has been done as yet. The station is an important one, being a junction for the Jhakhvav line, and has a lot of passenger traffic for Ankleshwar, Broach, Baroda, Sayan, Surat and Navsari stations of the main line. The income of all this traffic is derived all these years by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, so it the duty of the authorities of the said railways, to remove this long-standing grievance of the public by whom it is so much frequented. Lady passengers especially have to undergo great hardship while alighting from the train at the station and they sometimes have a very bad fall, in consequence of their losing the balance, owing to great height of the train. It is therefore earnestly requested that the authorities will be kind enough to pay an early attention to this matter, which is very important, for as the case of fair sex is concerned.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

DIVORCE AND HINDU LAW

DR. GOUR QUOTES NARDA AND VASISHTA

"A REACTIONARY BILL," SAYS LALAJI

In the Legislative Assembly on Saturday Mr. N. M. Joshi's Bill providing for the appointment of a Select Committee to amend the I.P.C. was discussed. After Mr. MacWatter's opposition Mr. Joshi replied to the debate

Mr. Joshi, replying, said that he was not supported by those two distinguished members of two powerful trade unions the Hon. Mr. Macwatters representing the I.C.S., trade union and Sir Victor Sassoon representing the Bombay Millowners' Association, who opposed the Bill on the ground that it was not useful.

The motion was supported by Swarajists and a large number of Nationalists but was lost by 49 votes against 57.

Sir Harisingh Gour moved for a Select Committee on his Bill entitling the Hindu wife to obtain declaration of invalidity of her marriage or its dissolution on the grounds of impotency, imbecility of the husband or on the ground that he is suffering from sanious or ulcerous leprosy. He said that the Hindu Law was in a state of chaos and confusion and he merely attempted to restore to the law the practice of dissolution of marriage which had become non-existent. He quoted Narad and Vasistha and argued that national life had been emasculated and must be restored to virility. He urged the House not to truckle to orthodox bigotry.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S OPPOSITION.

Lala Lajpatrai opposing the motion described the Bill as reactionary. If the law was three thousand years old and was now existent why then was a change demanded and where was any instance to show that courts had held that they had no jurisdiction in cases arising out of such matter. He feared Dr. Gour was going too fast for the Assembly without knowing what repercussions this Bill would have in other aspects the Hindu Law. For example Dr. Gour's Hindu Succession Bill had already introduced complications that there were many who were contemplating its repeal.

Dr. Gour made a long speech which he concluded with a request to withdraw the Bill At the same time he pointed out that the custom had made dissolution of marriages impossible.

The Bil was withdrawn and the House adjourned till Monday—A. P.

S. S. "MANTUA"

The following is the list of Passengers by the P. & O. s. s. "Mantua" which left Bombay on Saturday for Marseilles & London:—

Mr. A. M. Ahmed, Mr. S. Ali, Mr. T. C. A. Anandalwar, Mr. & Mrs. W. Anderson, Mr. K. R. P. Bahadur, Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, Dr. S. C. Basak, Mr. A. J. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Brown, Mrs. J. G. Bruxner-Randall, infant & Nurse, Capt. & Mrs. J. T. Burns, Miss F. Campbell, Mr. Chatterjee, Mr. Chowdhury, Mr. M. Clement, Mr. P. Das, Capt. T. J. Davidson, Mr. H. Dean, Mr. H. E. DeMuinck, Miss. Dhar, Mr. P. A. D'Souza, Mr. S. K. Dutta, Major & Mrs. W. P. S. Edwards, Mr. J. R. Falcao, Mr. E. V. Finch, Capt. H. A. Freeman, Mr. T. A. Garner, Mr. & Mrs. T. R. Geddis, Mr. H. B. Geeson, Mr. T. C. Ghose, Mrs. & Miss. Grearson, Miss B. Hales, Mr. Hamid, Mr. T. Harkisandas, Mr. Hashimi, Mrs. L. Hipsey, Mr. Hira, Miss A. R. N. Husain, Miss B. Indiramma, Dr. Janion Mr. N. M. Khan, Mr. H. M. Kropp, Mr. A. J. B. Lobo, Mrs Mackay, Mr. G. N. Mathur, Mr. J. McGregor, Mrs. Michie, Mr. S. T. H. Naqui, Mr. J. N. Narula, Miss F. Nessa, Mr. W. Olderstaw, Mr. B. B. Ormaston, Mr. D. G. Patel, Mr. C. G. Pendse, Mr. P. O. Pope, Mr. S. H. Qader, Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Ray, Dr. S. L. Rikheje, Mr. C. Rowe, Mr. J. Saldanha, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. Geo. Scott, Mr. B. Sen, Mr. J. Sharp, Mr. B. C. Singhal, Mr. G. C. Tressider, Mr. T. E. T. Union, Mr. V. Viswanathan, Mr. C. L. Watson, Capt. R. Weiser, Miss E. A. Wood, Mr. J. B. Young.

A DENIAL BY MYSORE GOVT.

The Publicity Officer to Government Bangalore, writes:—

The following appeared in the "Swarajya" dated the 4th September 1928:—

".....A bird whispers in our ears that some bullets were found missing the other day from the Government Military Stores. Is my bird correct? And secondly, is the bullet found in the shoulder of the victimised Chanderraj among the lot said to be missing? And thirdly, can anybody enlighten us as to how the bullet found its way into the assassin's hand that shot the boy?....."

With reference to the above, the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, reports that all ammunition in the Military Stores was checked and no rounds either of Ball or Buck-shot were missing.

STERILITY CURED.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS WITH 4 ANNAS STAMPS.
TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Ltd.
POST BOX No. 278. MADRAS.

'BINOCULARS'

New and second hand, ZEISS and other makes at competitive prices. Repairs undertaken at very moderate charges.
The original firm
Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.,
Opp. The Bombay Club & Near Currency Bank,
71, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Scientific German Discovery.
Hanesin Drops—
A picked up Jewel is distributed to the disappointed long sufferers of Gonorrhoea, Cystitis and Pyelitis, at a nominal price, and challenge with guarantee letter to cure radically within 6 days or by use of 3 phials only.
Cost Rs. 5-8 only.
Trial phial Rs. 2/-
Stockist :—
MALLICK & SONS
1, Jugipara Lane, CALCUTTA.

BEEJBUND
If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency
ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V. P. Charges Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3, (C) Bairagimatam Street, Madras
TESTIMONIAL:
Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund which I tried to several of my patiens has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

Latest Scientific Discovery
"Rubern's Senti-Kola"
And its wide range of usefulness in the gents-urinary field.
The radical cure for gonorrhoea and gleet. Both acute and chronic. It acts like a charm and removes the painful burning sensation. Inflammation of the infected part, accompanied by a purulent discharge immediately after a dose taken.
Trial Solicited.
Phia's Price Rs. 2/8 and 1/12.
Packing Postage extra.
Sole Agent :—
J. K. DAS, Chemist,
3, Badan Ray Lane,
P. O. Beliaghata, CALCUTTA.

VITHAL IN BATTING MOOD

CAUTIOUS PLAY AND BRILLIANT CENTURY

WEEK-END CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Cricket enthusiasts were treated to a sumptuous feast of run-getting on Sunday, a perfect wicket favouring the batsmen. Matches on the Kennedy Sea Face were of absorbing interest. A faultless century by P. Vithal, the Hindu skipper, was the outstanding performance of the day.

VITHAL IN BATTING MOOD.

The Hindu Gymkhana were "At Home" to the Deccan Gymkhana of Poona. The visitors averted a defeat by 'playing out' the time. Batting first the 'home team lost Pardeshi's wicket when the score was 14 being clean bowled by Datar. Vithal by his cautious play was laying the foundation to a brilliant century. Date joined Vithal and then ensued a fruitful partnership. Both played exhilarating cricket and boundaries came not by singles but by scores. Vithal reached his faultless century amidst vociferous cheers. His scores included 16 fours, 1 five and 1 sixer. When the score board showed 200, Date deserted Vithal being clean bowled by Gaikwad. He scored 75 in which he hit 10 fours. S. S. Dongre filled the gap and also played a merry inninga. Vithal was however out when the score was 227 and his individual score was 118. Dongre followed the example of his skipper and was unbeaten when his scored was 63 and when the Gymkhana innings was declared at 288 for 4 wickets.

VISITORS' PLAY.

The visitors came in to bat at 4-15 p.m. and had very little time at their disposal. They scored 157 for the loss of 9 wickets and the match was declared drawn.

Gaikwad made a useful contribution by scoring 47. C. M. Rana was the successful bowler and claimed 5 wickets for 36 runs.

THE SCORES.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

K. G. Pardeshi, b S. V. Datar	12
P. Vithal, b Gaikwad	118
V. P. Date, b Gaikwad	75
S. S. Dongre (not out)	63
C. N. Mehta, l.b.w. Sathe	19
rest did not bat	
Extras	1
Total (for 4 wkts.)	288

Bowling:—B. N. Gaikwad 2 for 56, Sathe 1 for 58 and Datar 1 for 56.

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

Warang, l.b.w. C. M. Rana	31
Patel, b M. Chandarana	8
V. R. Joshi, l.b.w. Giwanker	30
G. P. Gaikwad (not out)	47
K. B. Sathe, b C. M. Rana	0
B. M. Sathe, c Seth, b Gavanker	1
Tulpule, c Date, b C. M. Rana	8
S. V. Datar, b C. M. Rana	2
B. S. Dalaya, b C. M. Rana	0
R. M. Sathe, c Dabholkar, b Pardeshi	14
K. N. Muley (not out)	4
Extras	12
Total (for 9 wkts.)	157

Bowling:—C. M. Rana 5 for 36, G. B. Gavanker 2 for 32, M. H. Rana 1 for 41, Pardeshi 1 for 12.

MUSLIMS DEFEAT BOMBAP GYM.

The Islam Gymkhana had a narrow win against the Bombay Gymkhana. Playing first the latter scored 113 to which the Islam Gymkhana replied with 114 and thus won the match by a single run.

THE SCORES.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Parker 10, McLeod 1, Hopkins 22, Read 39, Knight 19, Milne 4, Petrie 3, Morgan 3, Mushet 0, Compton (not out) 5, Lees 0, Extras 7, Total 113.

Bowling:—G. A. Kazi 6 for 45, H. G. Rasool 3 for 38, M. E. Sheikh 1 for 23.

Islam Gymkhana:—Shahkoor 28, Fyzee 3, Sheikh Dina 5, Sheikh G. M. 18, Rasool 20, Masih 5, Kazi 9, Kazrani 5, Jasdanwalla (not out) 8, Khan 4, Sharif Hirji 5, Extras 4, Total 114.

Bowling:—Parker 6 for 56, Hopkins 4 for 30.

PARSIS AND PERSIANS DRAW.

The match between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Persian C. C. ended in a draw. The Gymkhana scored 218 in the first innings, Mody contributing 97. The Visitors 156 for the loss of 7 wickets.

THE SCORES.

Parsi Gymkhana:—S. H. Mehta 17, D. P. Tata 0, N. D. Marshall 0, Kalapesi 11, F. E. Kapadia 2, H. J. Engineer 18, K. J. Mody 97, B. J. Spencer 5, F. Tarapore (not out) 29, H. N. Baria 1, Jamshedji 0, Extras 38. Total 218.

Bowling:—Patel 4 for 74, Daruwala 3 for 29, Major 1 for 32, Billimoria 1 for 45.

Persian C. C.:—Driver 0, B. E. Kapadia 20, M. H. Langrana 8, H. D. Billimoria 6, S. A. Daruwalla 50, J. D. Coomana 39, F. A. Major 25, C. D. Billimoria (not out) 0, D. J. Davar (not out) 1, Extras 7, Total (for 7 wickets) 156.

Bowling:—Kalapesi 3 for 7, Marshall 3 for 40.

"REPUBLICANNS" BEATEN

The Parsi "B" defeated the "Dadar Republic" by 122 runs.

THE SCORES.

Parsi Gymkhana "B" 201 for 6 wickets (F. M. Bharucha (not out) 45, R. H. Bulsara 32).

Dadar Republic C. C. 79. (Contractor 21).

THE TRADE DISPUTES BILL

ECHO OF BRITISH ACT OF 1927

I. F. T. U. ON THE BLACK BILL

The following is from the Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam:—

"In response to a request of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Government of India has recently published the text of the Trade Disputes' Bill and these two Chambers have also requested the Government to push the Bill through next month "if public opinion is favourable." The Bill contains 21 clauses, setting up two types of tribunal—namely, Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation. Disputes may be referred to them by order of a Provincial Government unless the matters at issue concern a Department of the Government of India or a railway company, in which cases the Government of India will take action. The Courts will consist of persons having no direct interest in the dispute, and will investigate and report on the questions referred to them. The Boards of Conciliation will however also include representatives of the disputing parties, with an independent Chairman, and they will endeavour to secure a settlement of the disputes. The most outstanding feature of the Bill is the clause enacting that persons employed on monthly wages in public utility services shall be liable to imprisonment and fine for wilful stoppage of work without a month's written notice, and the penalisation of the instigators of such strikes. Action in such cases is to be taken either by a Provincial, or by the Central Government. In other respects the Bill is an echo of the British Trade Disputes Act of 1927."

EMANCIPATION OF THE MASSES

TRADE UNIONISM. ONLY PANACEA

(From A Correspondent).

On Saturday morning Mr. Jhabwala, the General Secretary of the Railway Workers' Union arrived at Nagpur where he had laid down a programme of two meetings, one at Humpyard and the other in the Nagpur Railway Yard. Two great meetings were held, one on Saturday and the other on Sunday, when Mr. Ruikar, the President of the local centre presided.

UNION: ONLY PANACEA.

Mr. Jhabvala in opening the proceedings said the 28 crores of the Indian masses had not got the minimum living wage. Moreover they had not got their rights recognised. All that was purely due to the fact that Government was blind to the situation and that the employers did not recognise that the workers were an essential factor in the production of the wealth of the land. Mr. Jhabvala maintained that such a state of affairs should be remedied early and the only means for remedying such a state of affairs was by strong Trade Unionism. In a Union all met on lines of equality and all got rights quickly recognised. A Union reckoned caste, creed, or community. If all these workers combined together the 28 crores would easily oust, the few imperialists that were at present holding sway over the unfortunate masses. He urged that the present Legislative Councils were of no value and any man nominated by Government was imported.

WORKERS' DEMANDS.

Mr. Jhabvala explained the various demands submitted to the Agent of the Railway Council for consideration, and the reply raised thereto. He asserted that the Agent was prepared to come to terms if the men offered reasonable resistance. The speaker was out to prepare a lakh of men as organized workers before the year was out and then all the demands of the workers would be immediately conceded.

Mr. Ruikar strongly denounced the Trade Disputes Bill which would gag the mouths of leaders and would stifle the Trade Union Movements in the land.

At the end resolutions were passed suitable to the occasion.

There was an increase of eighty in the number of riots during 1927, says a resolution of the Police Department of the United Provinces Government. This was, says the resolution, entirely due to the communal situation which unfortunately showed no improvement.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

Youths' Send-off to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, Dr. Annie Besant presiding, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Rovers [illegible]G—Middlesex vs. R. A. M. C. or C[illegible]ola United, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

[illegible]UESDAY, Sept. 11.

Society [illegible]don. Presidency Magistrates of B[illegible]n Adjourned Genl. Meeting, Esplan[illegible] Police Court, 6 p.m.

Rovers [illegible] First Field Brigade, R. A. Kirkee[illegible]. A., Colaba—Cooperage, 5-30 p.[illegible]

B. P. C.[illegible] Swarajya Sabha to meet Mrs. Nai[illegible] garden party, 'Peoples' Jinnah M[illegible]ial Hall, 6 p.m.

WE[illegible]SDAY, Sept. 12.

Municipal S[illegible]g Committee, 4-10 p.m. Byculla Club,[illegible]lf-yearly Genl. Meeting, Club House[illegible]er dinner.

THUR[illegible]AY, Sept. 13.

KHORDAD SA[illegible] Banks closed.

DOMESTI[illegible]OCCURRENCE

DEATHS.

COOVERBAI,—widow of late Hormusji Nusserwanji Ghista (Menesse and Co., Auctioneers), eldest daughter of late Rustomji Furdoonji Parekh, mother of Phirosha, Kaikhasroo and Jehangirji, died yesterday. Funeral at 8 a.m. (S.T) to-day (Monday) at her residence, Old Ice House Bungalow, near Prartha Samaj, Girgaum Back Road.

CHENAI—Bai Soonabai widow of late Khan Bahadur Shapurji Edulji Chenai of Hyderabad, Deccan, and mother of Dara and Rashid, died at Hyderabad, Deccan, at 10-45 a.m. on last Saturday of heart failure.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held in the Physics Class Room of the Royal Institute of Science on Wednesday (12th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. V. Goldsmid Baker will read a paper on "Significance of Terrace Roofs in Design and Practice" illustrated with lantern slides. The President Mr. H. Foster King will occupy the chair.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION

Fancy Dress Gala Gathering and Concert is being arranged in aid of the Young Men's Muslim Association to come off on Saturday (15th inst.) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hannah Hume Memorial Hall (American Mission High School), Victoria Garden Road.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

garden party at the Peoples' Jinnah Mekanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres, besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Bombay are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar at Cavel, Girgaum and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of August, 1928 in all 1997 patients were attended to at these centres and the Hospital. Out of these were 1146 women, 542 children and 309 infants. 17 cases were admitted into the hospital. The average attendance being 64.4. The total number of deliveries during the year since April 1928 was 79. 25 expectant mothers were under observation.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

The Bombay Humanitarian League has announced the following Prize Competitive Essay Schmes for the year 1928.

Scheme No. 73:—For Matric students of Bombay High Schools. Total amount of prizes Rs. 75.

Scheme No. 74:—For Matric students of Bombay Presidency High Schools. Total amount of prizes Rs. 75.

Scheme No. 75:—For 1st and 2nd year students of Arts, science and commerce colleges of Bombay Presidency. Total amount of prizes Rs. 75.

Scheme No. 76:—For 3rd and 4th year students of Arts, Science and Commerce colleges of Bombay Presidency. Total amount of prizes Rs. 75, donated by His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.

Scheme Nos. 79 and 80.—For 1st and 2nd year students and 3rd and 4th year students of Agricultural College of Bombay Presidency. Total amount of prizes Rs. 100 donated by His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi and the Bombay Humanitarian League.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Geneva.—Both the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations have elected Mr. Hughes, the United States ex-Secretary of State, as a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice, in succession to the American judge, Mr. Bassett Moore, resigned. Mr. Hughes obtained 47 votes, Simons (Germany) five, Sir Johannes Wessels (South Africa) and Sir Abdur Rahim (India) one each.—Reuter.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWIMPLEX.")

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1928.

Some fifty years ago Anglo-Indian newspapers commented very very critically on a report which Sir Garnet Wolsey made on "the Native Army in India." To-day to our Indian youth, watching with envious eyes how the youth of other Asiatic countries are being encouraged to learn the art of defending their Motherland, it should prove a matter of interest to know what this British General had to say.

• • • •

He referred to the "old organisation of the Native Army" in which the "Native" Officer was simply a fifth wheel to the coach "his position being merely one of a well-paid and honourable sinecure, in reward for long and honourable service."

• • • •

Sir Garnet Wolsey observed:—

"In this system there was much safety, for while we drilled all in our pay to be good soldiers, we studiously avoided running the risk of educating any to be officers in anything more than in name. We reaped the full benefit of that system when the Bengal army mutinied."

• • • •

After the lapse of fifty years when University Training Corps and the Territorial Army Farces have been started to throw dust in the eyes of Indian politicians, there is the same studious avoidance of "running any risks."

• • • •

And that is precisely why Young India, both men and women, must insist on demanding that they shall be taught how to defend their own country. But, of course, the "Trustees" of India will not hear of it. And the "wards" must fend for themselves. I am sure they will.

• • • •

"Naturally it is not to be denied that it needs courage and determination to tear oneself from familiar surroundings and friends, and set forth to unknown lands and carve out a career overseas."—Extract from the leading article in an Anglo-Indian daily.

• • • •

No, it is no good denying it. No Indian, I am confident, will. Does he not see how this "courage and determination" produce "steel frames" which gird round him so tightly and so closely—just to keep him from tottering down and being lost—to the country from where come those "who carve out a career overseas."

• • • •

I had always supposed that the British were a "bath-loving" people. In fact one of them told me once that the Briton always carried with him along with his prayer book, "the doctrine of the wash-tub."

• • • •

But what do I read in the Sunday papers from England in this week's mail?

"To bathe or not to bathe" was the screaming headline. I am informed that "this is the question which is being debated with some heat by Reading's ratepayers."

• • • •

Why not appoint a Commission with Lord Reading as Chairman and three British men and three British women to assist him?

• • • •

But I forget. England is not India. And the Mother of Parliaments is a stingy person when it comes to paying for the expenses of peregrinating persons who produce a report which is duly pigeon-holed.

• • • •

Guest: "Why do these men spend all their evenings in the club?"

Member: Either because they are married or because they are not."

HAJ PILGRIMS HARDSHIPS

SUPPORT TO HAJI HAROON'S RETOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY

BOMBAY, Sept. 9.

The Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Khudamul-Nabi met on the night of the 7th instant at Rangari Mohalla Jamatkhana and resolved that in view of the hardships experienced by Haj Pilgrims in embarking and disembarking by Motor lorries and Ambulance cars as also in the matter of getting food, etc., the committee authorises the President to support the resolution of Sir Haji Abdulla Haroon and to send him a telegram demanding a thorough overhaul of the present machinery for control of Haj traffic on entirely democratic lines responsible to Muslim public. The Committee supports Sir Haji's resolution in the Assembly and requests him to insist upon a full open enquiry.

MADRAS COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

SWARAJISTS LEADER'S PROTEST

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

After lunch the House re-assembled later than usual for want of quoram, and when it met, was addressed by Swami Venkatachallam. The Congress leader gave expression to the feelings of his party regarding proceedings of 3rd and 4th September in the Simon Committee debate and declared that the House was not given an opportunity for a fuller expression of its views. Moreover, the extension of the proceedings had also the same effect.

The President replying, narrated the order of business of 3rd and 4th September and referred to Standing Orders resting full discretion in the President which he exercised to the best of his ability. If the Opposition was dissatisfied they could amend the Standing Orders. The Council after agreeing to several grants adjourned to 8 October.—A. P.

KHARAGPUR SITUATION QUIET.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 8.

The situation is quiet although normal working has not yet been resumed.

A Mahomedan employee of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Workshop has been arrested on a charge of being in possession of some live bombs. A Sikh is in custody in connection with the recent disturbances but so far no information has been received of the arrest of any Hindu.—A. P.

MAULANA RASHID-UL-KHAIRI

PROMINENT MUSLIM EDUCATIONIST HONOURED

On the afternoon of Wednesday last Mrs. Faizi Rahiman arranged an "At Home" in honour of Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi Dehlavi when several prominent persons were present at the "Aiwan-e-Rif'aat" to meet him. Amongst those present were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. Shuaib Quraishi, Ghulam Ali Mu'ji, Khurshid Hasan, Maulana Muhammad Irfan, Mr. Ilmuddin, Assistant Collector of Customs, and others.

The guests were first shown round the building and all those present were immensely delighted to see the fine specimens of art enshrined there. Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi was particularly impressed with the site of the building and its commanding view. Afterwards tea was served and all enjoyed fully the hospitability of Atiya Begum.

After this function was over, Atiya Begum formally introduced the honoured guest of the evening, Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi. In the course of her speech in English she paid a glowing tribute to the literary services of the Maulana and wished success for his girls' school at Delhi. She then requested the Maulana to say a few words.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi, in his fine Urdu speech, dwelt on the ultimate purpose of women's education and opined that the type of education so far imparted to our men, was wholly unsuited to our women who would also become irreligious like them. He laid emphasis on the need of including religion in the curriculum. 'Inter alia' he referred to his visit to the model school started by Atiya Begum and said that he was mightily pleased to see that religion was given its rightful place there. He was followed by Maulana Shaukat Ali.

"I am not afraid of making speeches. But I do not believe in after-dinner speeches at all", roared the Maulana. He then alluded to Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi's services rendered to Urdu Literature and also spoke highly of his school at Delhi. His speech was very humorous from first to last.

The interesting function then came to a close.

ADHERENCE TO KELLOGG PACT.

BY TURKEY, LITHUANIA & MEXICO

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Washington.—The State Department has announced that Turkey and Lithuania intend to adhere to the Kellogg Pact.

MEXICO ALSO ADHERES.

Mexico City.—President Calles has approved of the recommendation of the Foreign Department in favour of Mexico adhering to the Peace Pact.—Reuter.

MILL STRIKE IN BOMBAY

CONCILIATION BOARD—ONLY MEANS OF SAVING STRIKERS

The Government intervention which was sought in order to relieve the distress of a hundred and fifty thousand workpeople and their dependents was accorded on the 15th instant. The Honourable Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatulla, the General Member, met the committees of the mill-owners and of the strike leaders and discussed the proposals put forward by both sides. From the account of the proceedings it will be seen that the mill-owners agreed to lay before a Conciliation Board the demands of the strikers and thus give the men an early opportunity to resume work on the basis of the scale of wages which the Board should consider proper. It was pointed out that the wages for the month of September would be payable on October 15th, by which date the report of the Conciliation Board was to be submitted, and even if a higher rate than before the strike was suggested the mill hands would get it. The labour leaders, however, insisted on the scale of 1925, which necessarily brought forward the very difficulty for which the Conciliation Board was to find a solution. Government intervention was thus flouted by the workmen's leaders and the unfortunate strikers had again to resort to the streets and be at the mercy of insignificant and spasmodic donations.

"EARNING A HIGHER WAGE".

Compared with other labourers, the cotton mill worker not only earns a higher wage but enjoys conveniences and comforts which are denied to his neighbours who are toiling in other occupations. The provisions that have been made for the Bombay mill-hand by his employers cannot be surpassed in their magnitude by any similar organisation in any other industrial centre in India. Housing accommodation, free medical relief, maternity homes, creches, hospitals, co-operative credit societies, educational facilities and general welfare work have been enjoyed by them and their dependents on a scale which have been unknown to other labourers who undergo much harder work for longer hours and lower wages. Despite these favourable conditions and opportunities for improvements in his working efficiency and domestic life, the mill operative has stuck to his indolent habits, his extravagance and intemperance, his ignorance and illiteracy, and he has further degenerated by succumbing to the evil influences of a handful of irresponsible individuals who have no interest in the welfare of the textile industry nor any knowledge or regard for the efficient working of the machinery and processes in a cotton factory.

The cotton mills of Bombay have been financed and managed by citizens, who have made their mark in the civic and industrial life of the city and who have been particularly solicitous about the welfare and health conditions of their workpeople. Even during the lengthened period of the present strike the strikers have continued to live in the mill chawls and their families and dependents have taken advantage of the maternity and other comforts provided by the employers; and yet these very people have been ready to resort to violence on their masters and fellow-workers and smash the machinery that had brought them life-long living for the simple reason that the industry could no longer afford to pamper to the inefficiency of the worker and the fiat of self-styled labour leaders.

THE ONLY MEANS OF SAVING STRIKERS.

The Conciliation Board, therefore, which has been offered by the Government of Bombay should be the only means of saving the strikers from distress and the industry from the verge of extinction. While the masters and men are quarrelling it is the country that is suffering and the foreign competitors who are benefiting at our cost. The present situation has been painfully harrassing for the women and children of the dupes of the labour leaders without anyway affecting the instigators. It has met with the disapproval of every section of the mercantile and trade communities of this city who have ignored the mill-hands and have looked upon with contempt on the actions of men who have been defying the economic laws at the very centre of the National Industry of India. The whole pandemonium has been a caricature of an industrial tussal between Capital and Labour which would not be tolerated in any other part of the world.—"Indian Textile Journal."

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1928.

TOLSTOY.

The numerous admirers of Leo Tolstoy all the world over will celebrate the 10th September as the centenary of his birthday. His admirers may be numbered in millions both among the cultured people of the world and the common folk of his country, Mahatma Gandhi claiming himself to be his "devoted admirer who owes much in life to him." Tolstoy's own chequered life, which was one long conflict between his inner promptings and the conventional life he led, his literary works which vividly depicted the similar and wider conflict in the lives of the people about him, and his final message to the world showing the way out of the conflict have made a profound impression on the minds of thinking people. His principal literary works, "War and Peace", "Anna Karenina", "Resurrection" and "The Kreutzer Sonata" are already recognised classics and have been translated into the principal languages of the world. His religious works, "My Confession," "My Religion", "The Kingdom of God is Within You" should be of absorbing interest to every student of religion and of Christianity in particular. The last named work, says Mahatma Gandhi, "overwhelmed me, it left an abiding impression on me". Tolstoy's social philosophy is only a corollary to and an application of his religious views and is inseparably woven into these works and a part of it can be fairly easily known even from his works of fiction. "War and Peace" is justly recognised as a Russian epic. It is a powerful historical novel depicting the struggle between Russia and France from 1805 to 1812. Besides portraying the horrors of war, it exposes the loose morality of the aristocracy of the times, the makers of war, and the enemies of peace. "Anna Karenina" is Tolstoy's most moving and most artistic master-piece. It is a vivid picture of certain phases of modern Russian life and may be regarded as a protest against the dangers of marriage without love on the cruel injustice of society. "Ressurection," the last of Tolstoy's great novels, is the touching story of a victim of man's lust, redeemed at last by the repentance of her seducer. "Never since the Magdalene", says a critic, "has the story of a fallen woman been treated with such a noble beauty." "The Kreutzer Sonata" is a grim tragedy intended to burn in men's minds the lesson of purity and severe self-restraint in conjugal relations.

In "War and Peace" and some other works of Tolstoy the heroes or other characters are continually searching for "the meaning of life". The search was Toystoy's own. From early youth he was assailed, like most independent enquiring minds, with religious and philosophical doubts. The dogmas and superstitions of his Church and the frivolous conventional life about him only increased his doubts. Often he evaded them by taking refuge in the gaieties and routine of practical life. At long last about his fiftieth year a spiritual change came over him. In "My Confession" he describes with ruthless candour the struggle he endured for so many years. But he emerged from the struggle with deep convictions that brought him solace at last. These he offers to the world in his "My Religion" and a number of other books and pamphlets. His religion is as clear to the understanding as the bright day that follows a storm. It is the religion of the Sermon on the Mount, of the Four Gospels, in fact of what he called pure Christianity as freed from the ecclesiastical dogmas, rites and superstitions that had clustered round it. In the fewest words it is the religion of the Brotherhood of Man based on the Fatherhood of God, of love of God through loving service of His creatures. All other doctrines follow from these cardinal principles. Only, he would go to the logical conclusions of those principles. Once you accept the Brotherhood of Man, there is no room for barriers of class or race or territory, even the exclusiveness of nationalism is inconsistent with the cardinal conception. Love and not force becomes the supreme arbiter of men in all their affairs, even as it is in the home. There can be no resistance of evil with evil but only with kindness, force only aggravates the evil. Government by force must be reduced to a minimum, if it cannot be eliminated. Love towards men should not be a mere affair of emotion but should take the shape of brotherly service, including such service as would contribute to the stock of man's simple necessaries of life. So he regards "bread-labour" and in general an active simple life as a "medicine of mankind", even as the idleness and frivolity of the parasitical rich are the poison of mankind. Thus he would deduce a hundred duties from a few fundamental principles. He is not deterred by the objection that his logical conclusions are too idealistic to be practicable. For, he says, even if perfection is impossible for frail man, an honest approach to it is infinitely more calculated to add to man's strength and happiness than the deliberate lowering of ideals to suit man's frailty. It is difficult to refute Tolstoy's arguments. It is better for men to quarrel with themselves than with his philosophy.

It is impossible to contemplate the life and writings of Tolstoy without being irresistibly reminded of Mahatma Gandhi. Ernest Raymond, writing in "Outline" on Tolstoy, says that "there is a noble parallel in a famous publicist of to-day." We should not be surprised if the writer had Mahatmaji in mind. The resemblance between the preachings of Tolstoy and those of Mahatmaji is too striking to be missed. Of Tolstoy, Ernest Raymond says: "He consecrated himself to a spiritual pilgrimage after Truth and an indefatigable propaganda for Love." The same can most aptly be said of Mahatmaji. He has continued Tolstoy's pilgrimage, and though possessing much less literary genius, Mahatmaji has by action done much more to popularise the doctrine of non-violence. By example too he has shown that the ideal of simple life is perfectly attainable by the common man through patient self-discipline. The daily duty of spinning which Mahatmaji enjoins upon Indians is the counterpart of Tolstoy's "bread-labour." The programme of non-violent non-co-operation in India bears striking resemblance to Tolstoy's advice to Russian Liberals. After showing that both the methods of the Revolutionists and the "Gradualists" had failed for over 50 years, Tolstoy says in his "Letter to the Russian Liberals." "What is to be done? Just what those have done to whose activity we owe the progress towards light and good that has been achieved since the world began and that is still being achieved to-day. And what is it? Merely, the simple, quiet, truthful carrying on of what you consider good and needful, quite independently of the Government or of whether it likes it or not. In other words: standing up for one's rights, not as a member of the 'Literature Committee', nor as a deputy,.... nor even as a Member of Parliament; but standing up for one's rights as a rational and free man and defending them —not as the rights of Local Boards or Committees are defended with concessions and compromises, but without any concessions or compromises—in the only way in which moral, and human dignity can be defended." There was so much tyranny in Russia during the last years of Tolstoy's life—he died in 1910, that he warned both the Government and the people that the peaceful but uncompromising defence of people's rights was the only escape from a bloody revolution. Czardom did not heed the warning and was overturned by a revolution. His successor, the apostle of peace, gives the same warning to the Government and people of India and it remains to be seen how history will shape itself. There is much in Tolstoy's religious, social, political philosophy that is bound to make a strong appeal to the Indian mind. His miscellaneous essays and letters, the World's Classics published by the Oxford University Press would be an excellent introduction to his philosophy. It is said of Tolstoy that a great disturber of men's conscience he may be added, of the conscience of Governments. It is good it is so. There is at least hope for a man who has a Government with a disturbed conscience.

THEIR COMPLETE UNCONCERN

The session of the Legislative Assembly on Saturday provided for the Indian members of it the humiliating spectacle of being callously informed that it is not a matter of concern for the Government of India if the people of this country are defamed as liars. The Leader of the House informed Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh that Government had noticed in the Patna newspapers he referred to the remarks made by Mr. Justice Courtney Terrell. It will be recalled that the head of the High Court Bench at Patna referred in a criminal appeal decided by him in May last "to the habits of the people in this particular part of the world where the giving of false evidence, however deplorable it may be, is not considered an offence which is fatal to a man's reputation, to say the least of it". As Indians are human beings, with centuries of civilisation and of very high regard for truth behind them, these offensive remarks indicting a whole people caused the most bitter comment all over the country. But what do the Government of India do? Lord Irwin disallows the resolution of Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh requesting Government to ask Mr. Courtney Terrell to retire and the Leader of the House adds insult to injury by taking shelter behind Standing Order No. 29 and refusing to declare the views of Government in regard to Mr. Courtney Terrell's unjustifiable and gross calumny of the Indian character. Sir Hari Singh Gour reminds him that in the British Parliament the Government of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald could express an opinion on judicial *obiter dicta* and then comes out Mr. Crerar's callous assertion that "the Government cannot accept any responsibility for a statement made by a High Court judge." It comes to this, that if to-morrow a High Court judge elects to call the people of India, fools, liars or 'badmashes,' they have to take it all lying down, because they have no national Government of their own to vindicate their self-respect. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas vainly attempted to give Government an opportunity of resiting from the amazing position they had adopted. He asked: "Will the Government of India not take such action as they think proper in order to stop in future such wanton insults to the people of India?" No, was the reply of Mr. Crerar. It only shows that an alien bureaucracy can never change its mentality. What does it matter to an alien officialdom if a subject people are offensively abused? The moral of the Assembly episode should not be lost on our countrymen. Only a National Government can feel concerned to vindicate and safeguard the honour of the people.

WRONG ATTITUDE

Mr. N. M. Joshi's modest measure, which sought to extend to unregistered trade unions the same immunity, as is enjoyed by registered unions in respect of action done by two or more persons in the course of a trade dispute, was scotched in the Assembly on Saturday by the narrow majority of eight votes. As Mr. Joshi aptly remarked two "trade unions," powerful and well-organised, the I.C.S. trade union and the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, had set themselves in determined opposition to it and it had no chance, although the Swarajists and the Nationalists voted for the measure. The criticism against Mr. Joshi's demand for extension of immunity to unregistered trade unions was very much beside the point. If an unregistered trade union was run on sound lines, why not register it? asked Sir Victor Sassoon and indicated in that query his very indifferent knowledge of the difficulties which lie in the path of organisers of Labour in India. It will take a long time before illiterate and partially organised Labour can appreciate all the rules and regulations which hedge round the registered trade unions.

LYOV NIKOLAIEVITCH TOLSTOI.

REGENERATION OF A RUSSIAN RISHI.

(By S. H. MISTRY)

The emancipated Russia to-day celebrates the 100th birth-anniversary of a prophet of humanity. The life history of the hermit of 'Yasanaya Polyana' lends a perspective to the panorama of struggling mankind such as that of a Buddha or a Christ only has done. The West has failed to judge Tolstoy, her lust, greed and hatred render her insusceptible to the beauty of truth; the day when she has judged him, she will have recognised Christ.

VINDICATION OF EASTERN PHILOSOPHY.

But we of the east find in Tolstoi an utter vindication of the philosophy and outlook on life which we evolved and perfected in dim antiquity, and which we upheld unwaveringly in our marches through blazing eras of time. With us it was, as if it were, the last word to be said on the root problems of existence; we believed we had ages back fathomed Reality, perceived Truth, and offered solutions of the life problem to a degree no other intellect could hope to transcend. So deeply had we penetrated, searched with such unerring instinct, that we did not come to question the soundness of our analysis. But it seemed that before a ruthless age it must give way, an age that revels in distortion and illusion. To us the profound significance of the life of Tolstoi consists in this, that a soul brought up amidst new-world surroundings struggled towards the same fulfilment of life as the conceptions of our hoary ancestors had long before realised. For us the essential lesson of the life-history of Tolstoi is that after a painful mental struggle, trying his utmost to understand the people of his age and reconcile himself with their beliefs, he reached the same conclusion and came to teach the same doctrines that we had in course of our spiritual development arrived at centuries ago.

The spiritual regeneration of Tolstoi proceeded along the same main lines as that of an ancient Indian Rishi would have done; the "grand conversion" that took place after a period of titanic artistic labours might dismay his great contemporary Turgeniev and literary Europe; they could not understand what his restless intellect was striving after; to us the tremendous change seems to have been the logical development of a personality that was to discover in Spirit the only reality of the manifold aspects of life.

An adequate space is quite inadequate for the statement of the essential doctrines of Tolstoi; his comprehensive genius has not failed to survey any vital human phenomenon. In creative work not only does he far surpass the mystic psychologist Dostoievsky, or the sceptic Turgeniev, or the dramatist Checkhov, or the realist Gorki, but also ranks among the foremost literary artists of the world. "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina" are two of those amazing literary productions that are given to the world once in a century. His numerous other works are master-pieces in themselves; while the master has left so much of autobiographical details that it is doubtful if any other writer has left such a stupendous monument to himself.

But the transcendental genius of Tolstoi is burningly revealed in those of his writings which the great conversion following a crowded period of gigantic literary activities was instrumental in producing. One after another he enquired into human activities, institutions, beliefs; was driven to fury when he perceived them hollow, meaningless, strangely, unreal; his divine wrath was roused when he found that they persisted because of hypocrisy and deceit; the fire in him would destroy all that was false and evil; the burning up of passions would make mankind comprehend the divine truth.

ANARCHY.

Emancipation of man and his freest growth would be realised by an anarchic society only. Domination and tyranny he would not submit to; authority he would not recognise; would do away with the state, its elaborate paraphernalia, the church, property, family, money, laws and customs; but would recognise laws which human dignity and love proclaim. Freedom he wants because he wills it, conceives it, and loves it—as the supreme aim of all human development; morality he would establish on human respect, on human rights and worth in all beings; would have one restrict one's liberty by

(Continued on page 10.)

TOLSTOY-PROPHET, NOT A PAMPHLETEER

ART OF THE FUTURE

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL).

No philosopher is probably more misunderstood to-day than Tolstoy. Nowhere is he more glaringly misunderstood than in art. And, nowhere is the truth of his analysis of devitalised art more vividly illustrated than in the present-day vagaries in art, vagaries in the activities of the artists as well as in the utterances of those who aspire to interpret or lead them. Tolstoy was a prophet, not a smart pamphleteer. Like all prophets he sought the nation, the future and its art in the people around him. We cannot understand Tolstoy, if we cannot understand Russia. We cannot understand his views or philosophy apart from their historic context and apart from the character and scale of the problems he endeavoured to solve. Tolstoy's mental reactions were the outcome of his intimate contact with a country crushed by unredeemed poverty, poverty perpetuated by absolute tyranny, political, social, religious. His visions were, therefore, above everything else, of freedom. And, his analysis of national evils was fundamental. He went to the very roots of the human soil. His analysis had, therefore, an universal importance. The forces that devitalised the nation were thrust out by him for ruthless exposure and attack. He could not tolerate "that source of ennui, a drawing-room." His views have been beyond the grasp of the drawing-room adjuncts—the "society" painter and the aesthete. "People talk of the art of the future, meaning by 'art of the future' some specially refined new art, which, as they imagine, will be," he observed, "developed out of that exclusive art of one class which is now considered the highest art. But no such new art of the future can or will be found. Our exclusive art, that of the upper classes of Christendom, has found its way into a blind alley. The direction in which it has been going leads nowhere."

ART ACCESSIBLE TO ALL MEN.

"Art of the future, that is to say, such part of art as will be chosen from among all the art diffused among mankind, will consist," he adds, "not in transmitting feelings accessible only to members of the rich classes, as is the case to-day, but in transmitting such feelings as embody the highest religious perception of our times." Art transmitting feelings flowing from antiquated, worn-out religious teaching,—church art, patriotic art, voluptuous art, transmitting feelings of superstitious fear, of pride, of vanity, of ecstatic admiration of national heroes,—art exciting exclusive love of one's own people or sensuality will be considered bad, harmful art, and will be censored and despised by public opinion. All the rest of art, transmitting feelings accessible only to a section of people, will be considered unimportant, and will be neither blamed nor praised. "Artistic activities will then be", he says, "accessible to all men. They will become accessible to the whole people, because in the first place, in the art of the future, not only will that complex technique, which deforms the productions of the art of to-day and requires so great an effort or expenditure of time, not be demanded, but, on the contrary, the demand will be for clearness, simplicity, and brevity—conditions mastered not by mechanical exercises but by the education of taste." Good art will be diffused in society. For, he suggests, "all will learn music and depictive art (singing and drawing) equally with letters in the elementary schools and in such a way that every man, having received the first principles of drawing and music, and feeling a capacity for, and a call to, one or other of the arts, will be able to perfect himself in it."

"Until the dealers are driven out", he warns, "the temple of art will not be a temple." The art of the future will, he prophesied, drive them out. For, he said, "it will consist not in the expression of exclusive feelings: pride, spleen, satiety, and all possi-

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"The British Engineering Industries Committee appointed during the World War in recommending the establishment of a Consular Service manned by persons possessing business knowledge, under the control of the Foreign Office, said that trade is the basis of the British raison d'etre in foreign countries."

—EMPIRE REVIEW.

In A Quandary.

The showers of praise from the leaders of every recognised political party on the Nehru Committee's work and the success of the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow in arriving at an agreed formula to press the Indian demand for Swaraj based on the Nehru Committee's Report have fluttered Fleet Street dovecotes. The British Imperialist Press is considerably annoyed at this successful effort in India in achieving political unity. So the "Times" makes a supercilious attack on the Nehru Report and tries to belittle its value by saying that it was the "offspring of hard necessity mated to insufficient inventiveness". It trots out the familiar argument that the Report "does not represent the opinions and desires of all Indian parties and communities". It certainly does not represent the desires of the Jo-Hukmis but hard necessity will, sooner than later, drive the "Times" to accept the Report as a constitutional document of the greatest importance.

Grossly Unfair.

The concern of the President of the Legislative Assembly for adequately safeguarding the procedure of the House is being grossly misrepresented by the correspondents of some Anglo-Indian and British journals at Simla. They are chagrined to find that the scant regard paid by the Leader of the House to the observation of the rules of introduction for a new bill enabled Pundit Motilal Nehru to make an effective protest against Mr. Crerar's attempt to introduce the Public Safety Bill without giving the statutory three days' notice. The President upheld this very just and appropriate technical objection. The special correspondent at Simla of the "Daily Telegraph" wires to that Fleet Street journal a lurid account of how "it was strongly suggested" that the President's ruling in disallowing the introduction of the measure "was due to pressure brought to bear on behalf of party interests." This campaign of vilification of Mr. Patel only shows what a 'bete noire' he is to all those who would like Indians only to play at parliamatary government allowing officialdom every opportunity to indulge in its autocratic whims and caprices.

Evasive Tactics.

There is no doubt that on the question of the evacuation of the occupied territories the volume of German protest against the evasive tactics employed by the French Government with the tacit consent of its ally the British Government will grow far more vocal and bitter than it is at present. Germany has made her reparation payments punctually and promptly. She has tried her best to show a very accommodating spirit towards France in the solution of intricate industrial questions which, had they remained unsolved, would have worked to the detriment of both French and German commercial expansion. But as the speech of the German Chancellor indicates all the reward that the German people have received so far in return for this spirit of accommodation is a policy of subterfuge and vacillation on the part of the Allies in the Great War in meeting the German demand for evacuation of the Rhineland. Germany cannot be blamed if she insist on a satisfactory and immediate solution of this question.

The Common Tie.

One of the most welcome features of the new movement in Asia which has led to mass awakening in practically every country in the East is the realisation by the people of one Asiatic land of the need for coming into closer touch with those in the others. China and India, two Asiatic countries which are numerically and territorially the two biggest in Asia, practically knew nothing of the political and cultural aspirations of one another until the renaissance of Asia began to take concrete form. It was a happy idea on the part of the executive of the Indian National Congress to congratulate the Chinese Nationalists on their success and Mr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister of the Nanking Government, in replying to the letter from the Congress authorities makes the significant and welcome declaration that the Chinese people appreciate the deep and sympathetic interest with which India has watched the progress of events in China. The common tie of being Asiatics is sure to make the Chinese people watch with deep sympathy and interest the progress of the Indian movement for attaining Swaraj.

MR. JINNAH: THE PEOPLE'S MAN

BOMBAY HONOURS HER "PROPHET"

APOSTLE OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

MAN WHO NEVER FEARED DANGER

WILLINGDON "MEMORIAL" AGITATION RECALLED

The spacious compound of the Congress House with its imposing structures had put on a festive appearance on the occasion of the opening ceremony of "The People's Jinnah Hall" which, amidst great rejoicings, was declared open to the public by Dr. Annie Besant on Sunday evening. The whole site of the Congress House and The People's Jinnah Hall itself were tastefully decorated with flags, festoons and buntings. The Hall was fully packed although the admission was restricted to the holders of complimentary passes. Dr. Annie Besant was greeted with a deafening applause when she made her appearance in the Hall along with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the B. P. C. C. The proceedings began with the song "Bande Mataram" sung in mellifluous tones by a band of smart young girls.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S SPEECH.

In making a request to declare the Hall open, Mrs. Naidu paid a rich and glowing tribute to Dr. Besant to whose thrilling inspiration, she said, India owed her political awakening. Mrs. Naidu was glad that her dream had been realized. She thanked the B. P. C. C. for giving land free for the construction of the Hall. They were all very happy, she added, in having Dr. Besant to open the Hall because it was a well-known fact that the idea of inauguration of such a public Hall originated in the days when Dr. Besant was for the first time an outstanding figure in politics. She was sorry that rather melancholy circumstances had prevented Mr. Jinnah from being present in their midst that day. She would, however, tell Mr. Jinnah on their behalf that a prophet had been honoured in his own country by his own people. (Applause.) Mr. Jinnah had been rightly described by no less a person than the late Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, as the best ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity. (Cheers.)

HALL COMMITTEE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

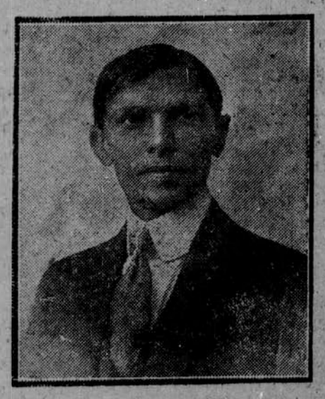
Mr. V. A. Desai, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Hall, then gave a detailed account as to how the idea of building a public hall originated and how funds were collected to erect such a structure. He said:—

Exactly ten years back this time of the year, the whole Presidency and particularly this City, were actively discussing the sad and unfortunate administration of the then retiring Governor, Lord Willingdon. He was a failure as Governor and having no administrative capacity and having a very weak personality, he was merely a nominal head, while in reality those senior members of the Heaven-born service, who happened to be in his Executive Council, ruled this Presidency. The leaders were treated with contempt by the Government of Lord Willingdon, and public feeling was, greatly excited, when, after having been invited, the Great Popular Hero, the late Lokmanya Tilak, was insulted. Lord Willingdon was extremely unpopular and the newspaper propaganda against him had its effect even in England. They were anxious to prove that this was a false and pernicious propaganda. They know that Lord Willingdon would receive his farewell address from the Local Municipality, which indiscriminately votes addresses to every incoming and out-going Viceroy and Governor. But they also knew that a Bombay Municipal Address was merely a Dabholkar-Mody affair and did not count for much. It was more or less a meaningless formal function. The friends and admirers of Lord Willingdon met and decided to give a direct lie to the public propaganda by voting a public address to him. The usual application to the Sheriff followed, who convened a public meeting at the Town Hall on that Memorable Day for Bombay, the 11th December, 1918. A challenge was thus thrown and it was taken up by the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League, of which Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah was then the President and the late Mr. Omar Sobani and Mr. Shankerlal Banker were the Secretaries. A letter was addressed to the Sheriff, saying that if the requisitionists really wanted to know the public vote, the meeting should be convened at the Cooperage Maidan, since the Town Hall was much too small for such a purpose. The Sheriff would not listen to that request. The organization of the local Home Rule League was then perfect and its Council came to know that arrangements were being made by the requisitionists to fill up the Town Hall by mill labourers, who were to be carried in mill lorries, so that no one who wanted to vote against the address would get an entrance to the Town Hall.

MILITARY AN TOWN HALL

On the 10th December at about 7-30 p.m., we learnt that military was requisitioned and the Town Hall compound was full of Military and the Police. I was deputed to get the C.I.D. and know what this movement meant. I learnt that under the orders of Mr. Vincent, the then Police Commissioner, the Town Hall was to be kept closed from the front, and the Elphinstone Circle on the Town Hall side, was to be guarded by the Military and the Police, and mill lorries were to be permitted in from the Mint side gate and the Hall filled up by those men, and then the front doors opened and the public denied admittance on the ground that the Hall was overfull. Having thus come to know of this move, Mr. Jinnah addressed a letter at midnight to Mr. Vincent, asking him if this information was correct and demanding an explanation for the same, if it was true. The result of this note to Mr. Vincent was that he got nervous, and would not carry out these illegal and unjust instructions and he demanded of those in charge to obtain for him a written order from the Sheriff. The late Sir Mohamedbhai Lalji, who was then the Sheriff, would not agree to put on paper, these instructions, and Mr. Vincent would not follow oral instructions. So at about 4 a.m. on the 11th, the Military and the extra Police were sent away. Knowing that the mill lorries were due to arrive at the Town Hall at about 7 a.m., the Council of the Home Rule League, which was sitting the whole night, decided to lead the public to the Town Hall at 5-30 a.m. Thousands of citizens were at the Elphinstone Circle, ready to march in the Town Hall at that early hour. We were allowed to enter the Hall at about 8 a.m., but the result of Mr. Jinnah's letter to Mr. Vincent was, that we were the first to enter and able to fill up the Hall. Notices of amendments to the propositions to be moved by the requisitionists were duly sent to the

MR. MAHOMED ALI JINNAH.



The Veteran Nationalist whose name Bombay immortalised by the opening of the Peoples' Jinnah Memorial Hall.

announced Chairman of the meeting, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, and the Sheriff.

"MAWALIS" ON THE SCENE.

When the requisitionists saw that they had failed miserably, some of them who were vindictive, requisitioned the services of "mawalis", and when ordinary walking-sticks and umbrellas were taken away from the public, these "mawalis" about five to six dozen of them, were permitted to enter the Hall by the Police and Dr. Pavri who was in charge on behalf of the requisitionists, with sticks and bamboos. When the requisitionists arrived, and when they saw that even the motion for the election of the Chairman was being opposed by an amendment, a signal was given and our leaders and those who were in the first two rows, were badly handled by these hired "mawalis", the Police quietly and calmly watching Mr. Jinnah, and Mr. Horniman being badly beaten and Mr. Umar Sobani being lifted and thrown down the back stairs. The meeting was dissolved by the Sheriff and the address dropped, but it was a task for the volunteers to guard the bodies of the leaders. Those who have witnessed this triumph of the public would bear me out, that, on the evening of the 11th December, 1918, the Elphinstone Circle, the Apollo Street, and the Church Gate Street were only a mass of humanity with no empty space anywhere. The question then was discussed, as to how to commemorate this unique victory. It was decided to raise a fund and build a Public Hall. Some of the leaders insisted upon having it named after Mr. Jinnah, the President of the Home Rule League, who had showed a courageous bold front and who for days had worked hard, but who was absent at the night meeting, being rather roughly handled by the hired "mawalis."

B. P. C. C.'S DONATION.

The funds collected were a little over Rs. 19,000 and with interest accrued on the same, I had last year about Rs. 35,000. But for the free grant of the land over which this Hall is built by Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, the President, and the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, it would not have been possible to fulfil this long delayed desire of having a Public Hall fulfilled for another 10 to 12 years. The public ought to feel extremely grateful to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for this munificent donation.

Before closing I must thank you for kindly making it convenient to run down to Bombay to perform this function, I need also publicly thank Mr. K. G. Taube, who has designed and supervised

DR. ANNIE BESANT.

Who declared the Hall opened

the construction of this Hall, without charging anything for his valuable services. I must also thank the contractors, Messrs. S. V. Apte and Co., who have built this Hall, not as a business proposition, but who have built it as citizens of Bombay, interested in commemorating the great victory of the 11th December, 1918.

DR. BESANT'S TRIBUTE

A MAN WHO FACES DANGER

Dr. Besant was once again given a rousing reception when she rose to declare the Hall open. She held it a great honour in her life, she began, to be called to perform the great function for which they had all met together. When Mr. Jinnah joined the Home Rule League, that League was by no means a much loved organisation with the authorities in India. They connected the name of this League with rebellious organisations. They then thought that the League would be a very dangerous organisation. She very well remembered that several prominent In-

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIA'S AMBASSADRESS ABROAD

TRIBUTE TO MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

At the conclusion of the opening ceremony of the Peoples' Jinnah Memorial Hall, Mr. J. B. Patel, who proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Annie Besant, also announced that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was leaving the shores of India in about a couple of days. He paid a glowing tribute to her. A better ambassadress to advocate India's cause in foreign lands, Mr. Patel declared, was difficult to find and he wished that when she had delivered the message of India to the outer world and returned to India, she would come back loaded with honours. Mrs. Naidu was garlanded amidst roaring cheers.

YOUTES' SEND-OFF TO INDIA'S AMBASSADRESS

A youths' send-off, under the auspices of the Catholic Students' Union, the Young Theists' Union, the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, the Young Ladies' Union, the Deccan Students' Union, the Bombay Youth League, the Muslim Students' Union, the Young Men's Parsee Association, the Young Men's Hindu Association and the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, will be given to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, on the eve of her departure to America, at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Dr. Annie Besant will preside.

SEND-OFF BY LADIES

The members of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha will be at-home to Mrs. Naidu at the Jinnah Memorial Hall, Kennedy Bridge Girgaum Back Road to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to give a hearty send-off on her voyage to Europe and America. Members are invited to attend.

GARDEN PARTY TO MRS. NAIDU

The B. P. C. C. and the Swarajya Sabha will meet Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at a

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, India's ambassadress abroad was also honoured on the occasion.

garden party at the Peoples' Jinnah Memorial Hall, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

MRS. NAIDU'S WORLD TOUR

HER PROGRAMME ABROAD

The programme and work she intends to execute in her forthcoming world tour was given on demand by Mrs. Naidu to the Associated Press on the day the poetess entrained for Benares from Lucknow. Mrs. Naidu regretted she could not accept the American invitation last year on account of her daughter's illness, but Mr. Gandhi and other leaders strongly insisted that such a visit should no more be postponed. Now the All-Parties' Conference also had entrusted the ambassadorial duty in foreign countries on her and no more evasion was possible. She reaches Naples on September 27 and will next visit Rome, Venice, Berlin, Cologne, Paris, touching Southampton Port on October 11. She stays in the Ladies Lyceum Club, London, for a week and sails for New York on the 20th, arriving at the latter place on the 26th. Mrs. Naidu intends to travel all over the United States from coast to coast including Canada. She will return to India via Japan and China, delivering special series of addresses in these countries.

LECTURES IN AMERICA.

Her lectures in America will be divided into four main groups. (1) "Guardian Of the Flame." (2) "The Veiled Persons." (3) "A Garden Enclosed." (4) "The Sceptre of Service" are some of titles, which fall under the first group, dealing with the interpretation of the ideals of Indian Womanhood. Studies of modern Indian Renaissance will include 'inter alia' the following lectures (1) "Mahatma Gandhi." (2) "The Crucible." (3) "Ponsons of Dawn." The literary interpretations of Indian life will be accompanied by recitals of some important productions of the poetess, namely, (1) "The Wandering Singer." (2) "The Lotus Pool." (3) "The Lamp and the Lute." (4) "A Carpet of Dreams." The fourth group of lectures will consist of interpretations of Indian creeds and cultures. Among addresses under this head may be mentioned (1) "The Sacred River Ganges." (2) "The Mission of Time," (3) "Pilgrims of Destiny."

Mrs. Naidu will also deliver a number of speeches on international and economic problems and youth movement.

INDIA'S SHIPPING INDUSTRY

RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRAFFIC

"VESTED INTERESTS" FOREGATHER

BATTLE ROYAL EXPECTED IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

As a result of the ballotting for the next non-official day which comes off on the 13th inst. Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji, M. L. A. has drawn the first place for his Bill for the Reservation of Coastal traffic of India for Indian owned vessels.

This Bill promises on Thursday a debate raising issues of first class national importance. Mr. Haji has tabled a motion for referring his Bill to the Select Committee which will include leaders of all Parties. It is freely expressed in well informed circles that instructions have already been issued by official whips that all supporters of Government must muster strong on 13th to vote against the Bill. Nominated members also, it is understood, are being pressed to vote against Mr. Hajis Bill, although some of the nominated members are said to have expressed resentment at the attempt to make the limited economic issue raised by Mr. Haji's Bill a matter of such importance as to strain the loyalty of the nominated members to Government.

SIR VICTOR IN HOT WATER.

The European group it is understood propose to make a Party question of the Bill and to vote solidly against it. But such action is calculated to embarrass Sir Victor Sassoon, the representative in the Assembly of the Bombay Millowners Association. The Bombay millowners as a body motion for reference to the Select Com have officially supported the principle of the Bill and considering that Mr. Haji's motion for reference to the Select Committee will only commit the House to the principle of the Bill and not to its details, Sir Victor will be voting against the expressed opinion of the Bombay Millowners Association if he does not support Mr. Haji's motion.

BATTLE ROYAL ON THURSDAY.

As against the attempt to secure the combination of all official and unofficial nominated members and European group against Mr. Haji's Bill all the elected parties in the Assembly are said to be equally united in their support to Mr. Haji's Bill. Thus Thursday promises a very interesting debate when not only the fate of Mr. Haji's Bill, but also the larger issue whether the Assembly will accept any proposals amounting to economic capitulations will be decided. The Associated Chambers it is understood refer to Mr. Haji's Bill when demanding economic capitulations as a condition of political advance. The Nehru Committee have recognised the claim of British vested interests to safeguarding their legitimate interests. But the British community regards as legitimate rights, what Mr. Haji's Bill seeks to affect while Indian opinion does not share the view.

The result of the debate on Mr. Haji's Bill it is said will have far-reaching effect on the right of India not only to political autonomy, but also economic autonomy. The speakers for and against on Mr. Haji's Bill include leading members of the Opposition and Treasury Benches.—Free Press.

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE & LAHORE MUSLIMS

CROWDED MEETING SUPPORTS RECOMMENDATIONS

LAHORE, Sept. 9.

A crowded Muslim mass meeting held tonight under the Presidency of Maulana Daud Ghaznavi was addressed by Dr. Kitchlew and other Khilafat leaders. A resolution was passed supporting the All Parties Conference's recommendations as not only beneficial to Punjab Muhammadans but also as the best possible solution of India's national problems.—A. P.

PERSIA AND DENMARK.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT SIGNED

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Teheran.—The Dutch Minister in charge of Danish interests has signed the provisional agreement between Persia and Denmark.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Berlin.—Death has occurred suddenly at his brother's house here of Count Brockdorffrantzau, German Ambassador at Moscow, as the result of of a paralytic stroke. He was Foreign Minister in 1919. He went to Paris to receive Peace terms refused to sign Versailles Treaty, returned to Berlin and resigned.—Reuter's Special.

"JIX" ON KELLOGG PACT

NO GREAT EXPECTATIONS

WORLD NATIONS STILL ARMED TO THE TEETH

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, in a speech at Hunterston, Ayrshire, after emphasising Cabinet unity on the subject of the safeguarding to industries, warned his hearers not to expect too much from the Kellogg Pact as the whole of the nations of the world were still armed to the teeth, and the Pact must be followed up and translated into action by further diminution of Armaments. He declared that the Anglo-French Agreement was in direction of merely defensive as against offensive warfare. He did not want to discuss this agreement with reference to any particular Power, but the British Government owed a duty to the country in dealing with disarmament to deal with the fundamental question of the safety of the nation and trade routes. He concluded by saying the "Kellogg Pact was signed not only by civilized nations of the world but also by Soviet Russia", yet the latter was simultaneously doing its best to foment revolution in Britain and every other civilized country.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL AGREEMENT.

RUMOURS OF PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL DENIED.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Official quarters declare there is no foundation for the newspaper reports of the proposed withdrawal of the Anglo-French Naval agreement. It is explained that the proposals are still before the United States and the Italian and Japanese Governments, and no action can be taken till their answers are received.

PARIS ALSO DENIES.

Paris.—The rumours that the Franco-British Naval Agreement will be abandoned are denied here, similarly as in London. It is pointed out that nothing at present justifies the assumption that replies of the other Powers consulted will be flat refusals to consider the Agreement, although further explanations may be asked.—Reuter.

KELLOGG PACT PERMITS WARS.

AMERICAN PROFESSOR'S CRITICAL ANALYSIS

"SOLEMN SANCTION OF ALL WARS"

Instead of outlawing war the Kellogg treaty furnishes an explicit legal sanction for war, Edwin M. Borchard, professor of international law at Yale University, told the Institute of Politics of Williamstown Massachusetts in mail week in a debate with Harry A. Garfield, president of the Williams College and chairman of the institute.

Professor Borchard argued, says a correspondent to the "New York Herald" Paris Edition, that the Kellogg treaty, although giving no part to the deliberations of the League of Nations, brings the United States so deeply into the decisions which the League may take that it would be far better to join the League outright, or, as he said, "better still to accept flatly obligatory arbitration on justiciable issues, while agreeing to submit non-justiciable issues to conciliation."

President Garfield, defending the Kellogg treaty, implied that the failure of the Senate to ratify the treaty might result in a modification of the Senate's powers to ratify treaties by a Constitutional amendment.

Professor Borchard said that if the treaty were taken alone, without the authoritative interpretations contained in Secretary Kellogg's statements and the exchanges of Notes between Paris, London and Washington, it might mean what its supporters believe it to mean, but he insisted that Mr. Kellogg's interpretations and the Notes are as much part of the treaty as if they had been written into article 1, with the result that the original document becomes profoundly modified.

VITIATING THE WHOLE PRINCIPLE.

Professor Borchard argued as follows: "The original proposition of unconditional renunciation of war is now qualified with the French and British reservations. The treaty thus constitutes not the renunciation of war, nor the outlawry of war, but is in fact and in law a solemn sanction of all the wars mentioned in the exceptions and qualifications.

"When we look at the exceptions, we observe that they include wars of self-defence, wars under the Covenant of the League, wars under the Locarno Treaties and wars under the French treaties of alliance. It would be difficult to conceive of any war that nations have fought within the last century or are likely to fight in the future which cannot be accommodated under the heading of these exceptions.

"Far from constituting the outlawry of war, the Kellogg treaty constitutes the most solemn sanction of specific wars that has ever been given to the world. There has never been anything like it before."

Professor Borchard especially emphasized the British reservation, which he interpreted as a British claim to use war as an instrument of policy in certain undefined regions of the world. He distinguished the British claim from the Monroe Doctrine, through the latter's geographical limitations, while the former admits no geographic limit, adding "No such broad claim to the right to make war has ever before been recognized."

The Yale Professor described as a "most extraordinary feature" the fact that through the interpretations recognizing the legality of the League wars and the Locarno wars, the United States is thus bound by the decisions of the League without having a voice in the League and "indeed recognizes the legal right of the League to make war against the United States."

"LEGAL SANCTION FOR WAR."

Borchard added: "It is doubtful whether the supposed psychological effects of the renunciation of war in the abstract will counterbalance the positive legal sanction of war in the concrete. If this treaty is ever ratified, the test of its efficacy will be its effect on the limitation of armaments."

President Garfield, who preceded Professor Borchard, called the treaty a first step, although not a long step, "toward that attitude of mind which exists between two persons, when each is ready to talk over with the other anything that has come between them."

Professor Borchard's raking fire threw the meeting into a turmoil, many clamouring to express their opinions. Mrs. Laura Morgan, associate-secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, said "International lawyers have not said the last word. There is a certain human balance to be brought against these legalistic principles."

"Daily News" states that three eighteen-inch guns constructed experimentally in war time have been shipped to Singapore by cargo steamer for defences of Singapore base. The guns are sixty feet long, weigh nearly 150 tons each and fire 3,333 pound projectile.—Reuter.

OUR MALAYA LETTER

RUBBER CRISIS THREATENED

INDIAN REPRESENTATION ON RAILWAY BOARD

(From Our Own Correspondent).
KUALA LUMPUR F.M. STATES,
August 29, 1928.

As the month of November is approaching, the people of Malaya expect a serious crisis in the prosperity of the country, for, the rubber restriction is to be abolished by that period. When the restriction goes away, the price of the commodity is bound to go down, and that means a heavy slump in the country. Living will become very hard indeed and you will see unemployment increasing as employers will be forced to cut down the number of their employees. The prices of lands, buildings and other properties are also bound to come down and all these will subscribe their quota towards the coming Crisis in the Malaya Peninsula as a whole. This may last at least for two years before the rubber industry may see a boom which alone will restore better conditions in the country.

THE "INDIAN."

The other day I received a copy of the anniversary number of the "Indian," a monthly journal published by the Indian Association of Singapore. Four years ago this useful journal was ushered into existence as a mouth-piece of the Indian community in the Malaya Peninsula and commands a wide circulation. It is just as what the "Indian Opinion" is for South African Indians, and for the Indians in Malaya this journal is the one and only of its kind to serve them.

The Anniversary number of the "Indian" has altogether a striking appearance with Mr. R. B. Krishnan as its editor. Mr. Krishnan's manifold activities in Malayan journalism, however, need no repetition from me here, as he is an "Old Boy" of appreciable record in the 'Free lance' school. It must also be stated here that Mr. Krishnan was the first editor of the "Indian" from its inception.

The journal contains useful reading matter, also a few illustrations. The special feature of the journal is that one sees a good deal of news from home-land, which are gleanings from the Indian press.

INDIAN ON RAILWAY BOARD.

Apropos of my comments in the "Chronicle" in my letter published on the 10th July the question has been dealt with in the "Malaya Tribune" recently by its Indian correspondent which reads as follows:—

"Apropos of the legitimate "grouse" from the railway employees with regard to their salary schemes, I have a point of interest to my community to bring forward. Indians constitute a good number in the railway service, both in the clerical and junior ranks: it was Indians who helped in the opening of the railways in this country; the very sleepers and rails were laid by Indian labourers. Again a very substantial revenue is derived through the travelling fares from Indians. Yet these considerations have not moved the F.M.S. Government to appoint an Indian to the Federated Malay States Railway Board—a body which, I hear, controls the affairs of the Railway Department. With the solitary exception of one Chinese, in the person of the Hon'ble Mr. Wong Yiek Tong, the membership is composed of Europeans only. Why is there an absence of Indian representation on the Board? In fact, the conviction is growing that if there had been adequate Asiatic representation on this body, the conditions obtaining in the railway service for its employees, insofar as their salaries and other privileges are concerned, might not have been what they are to-day. The Hon. Mr. S. Veerasamy spoke very feelingly and strongly thereon at the last Federal Council meeting and while I am sure the matter is not going to be allowed to rest there—the halting and unsatisfactory explanation from the Chief Secretary far from being a deterrent—the Federal Government should in fairness, augment Asiatic representation on the Railway Board by appointing one or more Indians and another Chinese gentleman. The Hon. Mr. Veerasamy would constitute admirably one Indian member."

I almost expected that the local press would tackle the point raised by the "Malaya Tribune's" Indian correspondent but in vain. None of the papers paid any attention to the matter, although the Indian representation on the Railway Board cannot be legitimately set aside. By this callous attitude which the local European Press has taken, I now understand to a certain extent how far the European journalist views affairs Indian in this country.

THE "MALAYA TRIBUNE."

The "Malaya Tribune" is an Asiatic-owned paper which has always placed the interests of the people second to none. It is an asset to the "Tribune" that such a distinguished journalist as Mr. Wilson takes the editorship. Mr. Wilson about whom I wrote in my last bore testimony to his love for the Asiatics in a brilliant speech he delivered this week at the Station Hotel dinner held in his honour assuring all that he has been a journalist championing Asatic interests for the last 17 years he had lived in the Far East.

The "Tribune's" scathing indictment on the Railway workers' and Subordinates' grievances has brought much pressure upon the F.M.S. Government to do justice to the aggrieved inasmuch as the paper has fought that issue it has earned the undying gratitude of millions who serve the Railways. And now may I suggest that the paper should champion the cause of Indian representation on the Railway Board?

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS.

Sir Hugh Clifford, the Governor of the S. S. and High Commissioner for the Federated Malaya States, is now in England on leave about whom references were already made in one of my previous letters. And now rumour has it that there may be possibilities of his period of stay in England being extended, and he will not arrive by the end of this year as was announced. I also hear that rumour is current in certain quarters that there is even the likelihood of his retiring from Governorship once for all. Sir Hays Marriot, the Officer administrating in Sir Hugh's place is to retire from his position of Colonial Secretary by the end of this year for whom a successor has been appointed in the person of the present Chief Secretary to the Tanganaika Territory.

If the rumour that Sir Hugh retires from service be taken for granted the question of succession to Governorship naturally arises and the chance may then lie between Sir Seaton James, the retiring Governor of the Woodward Islands who is at present in England and Sir George Maxwell, the retiring popular Chief Secretary to the Government of the Federated Malay States. Sir Seaton James was Colonial Secretary during the "Guillimard" regime in Malaya and possesses a fair knowledge of the country. Sir George Maxwell, the popular Chief Secretary to the F.M.S. Government (retired) may also stand a good chance. Sir George has been appreciably an able administrator whose appointment to the Governorship will receive universal approval.

MR. HARDY.

I called upon Mr. Hardy, the new Editor of the "Malay Mail" recently in his office. Mr. Hardy was attached to the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore for a long time and he has now come to Malaya as Editor of the "Malay Mail," the local Kuala Lumpur paper. From what he spoke to me the other day, I understand that he has a good deal of sympathy for Indians. I trust he will have the cause of the Indians nearer to his heart.

The "Malay Mail" itself has undergone thorough change since Mr. Hardy's coming to it. One could see ample news now-a-days and matters of interest to the Indian community of this country.

MINISTRY MAKING IN C. P.

DEMOCRATS CHOOSE MR. KEDAR AS MR. RAO'S COLLEAGUE.

NAGPUR, Sept. 8.

The Democratic Party in the C. P. Council met this afternoon and after four hours' discussion chose Mr. Tukaram Jairam Kedar, pleader of Wardha, as the Hon. Mr. Raghavendrarao's colleague. A formal announcement will be made shortly.—A. P.

EMPIRE FLYING BOAT ROUTES

SIR PHILIP SASSOON TO PROCEED ON STUDY TOUR

LONDON, Sept. 9.

A big all-metal flyingboat with sleeping accommodation for five people equipped with its own kitchen arrangement leaves England towards the end of the month taking Sir Phillip Sassoon on a tour to study Empire flyingboat routes' military and commercial aspects. He will visit Malta and Egypt and proceed either to the south following the Nile and the great lakes or to India.—Reuter.

NEHRU CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

REQUISITION FOR A MUSLIM ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, Sept. 7.

A requisition signed by Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain M. L. C. Lieut Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan M. L. C. Dr. Shaffaat Ahmed Khan M. L. C. Khan Bahadur Masuduhasan, M. L. C., Syed Zahur Ahmed, M.L.C., and Nawab Abdul-lahkhan of Kasmandi has been issued for a Muslim All Parties' Conference to discuss the situation created by the Nehru Conference and its one-sided resolution to give expression to Muslim felings and opinions and formulate the Muslim demand. Provisional dates of the Conference are the first and second October next.

WORLD FLYING RECORD

BRITISH OFFICERS TO ATTEMPT TO BREAK ITALY'S CLAIM

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Attempts will shortly be made to gain world flying records for Britain. Flight-lieutenant Darcy Greig will attempt at Southampton to break the air speed record of 318 miles an hour at present held by Italy. A Supermarine Napier seaplane will be used and it is hoped that speed of 340 miles hour will be attained. Squadron Leader Jack Noakes, one of the most brilliant pilots of the Air Force inventor of the "crazy flying" and one of the oldest pilots still flying regularly will be selected to fly the secret Fairy-Napier monoplane which will attempt to establish the world's duration record. It is anticipated that the machine will be able to stay in the air for three days and three nights in which it will be able to travel over 6,000 miles. The assistant pilot will be Flying Officer Eric Major.—Reuter.

STATUTORY COMMISSION'S NEW DELHI OFFICE

TO BE TRANSFERRED TO POONA

DELHI, Sept. 8.

The following communique has been issued:—The New Delhi Office of the Indian Statutory Commission will be closed on September 24th and reopen at Poona on September 28th. Any communications which cannot reach the New Delhi Office by the 24th as also all communications intended for the Commission after that date should be addressed to "Camp India".—A. P.

AEROPLANE LOST IN NORTH SEA

TWO OFFICERS AND ONE TELEGRAPHIST MISSING

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Air Ministry announces that as a result of the presumed descent in North Sea on 6th September of Blackburn, aircraft number 422, on a flight from the H. M. S. Aircraft carrier "Argus", Pilot Officer Samuel Hatton, Naval Lieutenant Charles Sheldon Booth and a telegraphist are reported to be missing. "Argus" is at present at Invergordon. The missing aeroplane left on a reconnaissance flight on Thursday evening and failed to return and all efforts to trace her have hitherto been unsuccessful.—Reuter's Special.

DAUGHTER'S RIGHT OF INHERITANCE

ALLAHABAD WOMEN SUPPORT MR. SARDA'S BILL

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

At a women's meeting held here yesterday Mrs. Zutshi proposed the following resolution:—This meeting of the women of Allahabad welcomes Mr. Sarda's Bill on daughters' right of inheritance. In the opinion of this meeting the present laws of inheritance are very unjust because they have deprived women of their birthright." After explaining the present law of inheritance Mrs. Zutshi appealed to the Government to do away with invidious distinctions between boys and girls in this respect which deprived women of their rights and privileges in society. Mrs. Madan Mohan Raina seconding the resolution remarked that the laws of Manu were out of date now and must be modified to suit modern life. Mrs. Rup Kishen Agha and Mrs. Motilal Nehru supported the motion which was carried unanimously.—A. P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN PUNJAB

GOVT. TAKE RELIEF MEASURES

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The Punjab Government announces that the loss of life due to floods in the Jhelum Chenab and Ravi rivers is not likely to be great although a few isolated cases have been reported. The loss of cattle however is expected to be considerable. Crops have been wholly or partially destroyed in villages directly affected by the floods while houses in low-lying villages have collapsed. The Commissioners of Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions are taking immediate steps to distribute Taccavi loans for the replacement of cattle and the provision of seeds and also for the rehibilitation of irrigation wells through district agencies. Rs. 50,000 have been granted to relieve destitution. Local relief organisations have been formed in Jhelum and Gujerat Districts and Government propose to organise a provincial relief fund if further information shows the need for extensive relief.—A. P.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF T. U. C.

MR. COOK RETAINS HIS SEAT

LONDON, Sept. 8.

As a result of a ballot of the Trade Union Congress, Mr. A. J. Cook retains his seat on the General Council, which is practically unchanged.—Reuter.

MR. JINNAH: THE PEOPLE'S MAN

(Continued from previous page.)

dians had told her that she ought not to give such a name as that because it would damage the political movement in the country. It was at that critical time when she desired to press the name "Home Rule League", because it was so significant and probably because she was of Irish blood, that Mr. Jinnah, a leader among the public men of Bombay, stepped forward and joined the League. Mr. Jinnah was a man who was ever ready to take the post of danger. (Cheers.) The things that made him remarkable were his outstanding ability and his readiness to stand firm for a cause which might be unpopular, but which he believed to be right and just.

BOMBAY'S LESSON TO LORD WILLINGDON.

Dr. Besant then referred to the Governorship of Lord Willingdon both in Bombay and Madras. Through his Governorship in Madras, she said, he had successfully broken down the colour bar which since the time he left his Governorship had again revived. In Madras they all liked him as Governor, while the citizens of Bombay disliked him. No doubt, the citizens of Bombay had taught him a lesson which he would never forget and which, indeed, had made him wiser in Madras. (Laughter.) Surely, that was the most useful service which Bombay had rendered to Madras. (Applause.)

Coming back to Mr. Jinnah and the Home Rule League, Dr. Besant observed that nowadays they all regarded Home Rule as quite a national claim of India, but it was not so some years back when Mr. Jinnah joined the League.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

Adverting to the Swaraj Constitution, Dr. Besant informed her hearers that Lokmanya Tilak was the first man to draft a Constitution for India. (Applause.) Late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh had promised the Lokmanya that he would bring forward a Bill in Parliament. Unfortunately Mr. Bradlaugh passed away before he could fulfil his promise. The speaker then paid a well-deserved tribute to Muslim leaders for the remarkable spirit of conciliation, which they had exhibited at Lucknow, thus allowing an agreement to be reached on the Swaraj Constitution.

A PEOPLE'S MAN.

In conclusion, Dr. Besant again extolled the outstanding qualities of Mr. Jinnah. He showed in himself, she remarked, a width of thought and a willingness to see in differences a lesson rather than antagonism. He was loved both by Hindus and Muslims in India and was honoured by many a foreigner. "Let us take this Hall", she said, "as a symbol of unity of the people of India." (Cheers.) Nothing can please Mr. Jinnah so much as that his name has been given to a People's Hall, because Mr. Jinnah is a people's man. (Loud applause.) The names of such men as Mr. Jinnah, are no doubt, immortal and they will ever remain so." (Prolonged cheers.)

Dr. Besant then proceeded to the front entrance of the Hall and opened the door amidst loud applause. She was then profusely garlanded on behalf of the citizens of Bombay.

DR. BESANT THANKED.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Besant was proposed by Mr. J. B. Patel and seconded by Moulana Shaukat Ali, both of whom paid her their great tributes. The vote was carried with acclamation. The happy function came to a close with cheers to Dr. Besant and Mr. Jinnah and shouts of "Bande Mataram."

A FITTING MEMORIAL

The Secretary and Treasurer of the People's Jinnah Memorial Hall gives the following report about the construction:—

The building is of the 'H' type in the plan and measures about 88' by 44'. The facade is in Indian style of architecture facing the Girgaum Back Road. The platform or the stage is at the north and in the centre with wings on either side for the accommodation of ladies. The central Hall forming the narrower portion has balconies 6 feet in width and about 45 feet in length supported on cantilevers of R. I. Concrete. The flat roof is supported on reinforced concrete beams resting on main walls of brick and the flooring is of a special type designed to prevent cracks, usually to be found due to Indian climate. Besides the doors and windows provided for light and ventilation additional light is received from the glazed openings provided in alternate bays in the centre portion of the flat roof over the Hall. Additional sitting accommodation is provided both over the entrance and rear bays and the first floor. The accoustic properties of the Hall are excellent and the full view of the platform is obtained from all sides. The columns are very few and are of R. I. Concrete. The whole of the interior is purposely kept plain without any ornamentation and the balconies add a grandeur to the inside. The main staircase is about 4 feet and is of R. I. Concrete. A separate fire-proof staircase is also provided near the platform for the use of the ladies. The open spaces in the rear and the sides are paved so as to allow more accommodation in case of over-crowding inside. The inside pavement is of polished Tandur and Cudappa laid to a nice pattern.

A FITTING MEMORIAL.

The building is designed by Mr. K. G Tambe, L. C. E., the senior partner of Messrs. Tambe & Vaidya, Architects, and the contract was entrusted to Messrs. S. V. Apte & Co., Building Contractors, to the Government P. W. D. and Railway. The whole of the R. I Concrete work was also carried out by them under the instructions of the architect and Mr. P. S. Char, B. E., a Specialist in R. C. design and construction. Sanitary accommodation on the modern style both for gentlemen and ladies have been amply provided. The work has been faithfully carried out by the Contractors and will no doubt be admired by the Public who contributed to the fund. It is a fitting memorial of the gentlemen whose name has been given to it by the public of Bombay who wanted to and thus have perpetuated his name for the worthy and memorable fight put by him as their accredited representative and leader in 1918. Both the Architect and the Contractors are to be congratulated for the creditable way in which they have thus acquitted themselves in carrying out the work entrusted to them by the Committee of the Memorial Fund. The Hall will thus be an additional ornament to the City and will supply a long-felt want for holding public meetings in the centre of the City. The land for the building has been provided, free of cost, by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in their compound at Girgaum Back Road, without whose assistance, it would not have been possible to construct such a huge building such a small sum.

THRE ATENED STRIKE ON N. G. S. RLY.

OFFICIALS AND WORKMEN EXCITED.

AUTHORITIES STILL OPTIMISTIC

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 9.

Considerable excitement prevails among workmen as well as officials about the threatened general strike next Tuesday of which the workmen notified the Agent on the 7th instant. Recrudescence of trouble hinges on the Company's reply to the men's demand for strike pay and redress of certain other grievances. Discreet enquiries show that arrangements are complete throughout the line if and when the strike is ordered. Yesterday the Loco Superintendent and his officers held a meeting with seven representatives of the workmen. It is believed that the Officer promised some sort of a conciliatory statement but it was not made till the time of closing the shops yesterday. At a meeting of the workmen to-day the exact date of the strike will be decided. The authorities on their part are confident that there will be no dislocation of train service.—A. P.

INDIA'S SWARAJ SCHEME

'OBSERVER'S" MYOPIC OBSERVATIO

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The "Observer" says that the draft Constitution does not represent the constructive political thought of India. The document shows complete familiarity with British thought, and no less complete failure to analyse the needs of the continent of village communities, racially and religiously diverse, and lacking national consciousness. The Constitution is not exposed to the hazards of the Assembly debate, because every minority in India is opposed to it. In this contrast between a negatively powerful Assembly and a positively impotent scheme lies the whole problem before the Simon Commission. Two things are clear, namely, that India must weave her own political costume and not wear borrowed European clothes and further that she still needs the authority of British Raj.—Reuter.

PERSIA'S NATIONAL BANK INAUGURATED.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Teheran.—The National Bank has been inaugurated here.—Reuter.

(A message dated Teheran May 17 in this connection is reproduced below:—

"Mr. Lindenbatt, Director of the National Bank, has been engaged since his arrival a week ago in studying the projects drawn up by the German, Dr. Botzke, the financial expert who came to Persia during last winter at the invitation of the Government for this purpose and by the American, Mr. MacCasky, an ex-Treasurer-General.

It is understood that a bank will shortly be established with an initial capital of 800,000 tomans, out of the sum of 2,000,000 tomans ratified by the Medjiliss.

Branches as of the bank will be established in the chief cities of Persia.")

TOLSTOI-THE MAN AND THE ARTIST.

SEEKER AFTER ETERNAL TRUTH.

The following appreciation of Tolstoi is reproduced from Havelock Ellis' book "New Spirit":—

Russia is the natural mediator between Europe and Asia. It happens with the regularity of an ethnic law that every race partakes of the characteristics of neighbouring races. Everywhere the same mysterious blending or transition may be witnessed. Apart from complexion, it has been said, many a Russian peasant might pass in Lahore or Benares as a native of the Ganges valley. Whatever the ethnologist may say, one way or another, as to the racial elements of the country, anyone who approaches the study of Russian men and Russian things perpetually meets with traits that are not familiar to him as European, but which he may have already learnt to know as Asiatic. Nor is it only in the little traits of character and daily life that these Eastern influences appear; the language itself has close Oriental affinities, and the old Slavonic is nearly related to Sanskrit. In trying to make Russian plain to ourselves, it is constantly necessary to sound this keynote.

Every artist writes his own autobiography. Even Shakespare's works contain a life of himself for those who know to read it. There is little difficulty in reading Tolstoi's; moreover, it is very copious, and possesses the additional advantage of being written from at least two distant points of view. It is seldom necessary to consult any other authority for the essential facts of his life and growth. "Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth', the earliest of his large books, and one of the most attractive, tells us all that we need to know of his early life. An English critic has remarked that, if Tolstoi has here described his boyhood, he must hhve been a very commonplace child. The early life of men of genius is rarely a record of precocities. The boy here described so minutely, with his abnormal sensilaiveness, his shy awkwardness and profound admiration of the "comme il faut," his perpetual self-analysis, his brooding dreams, his amusing self-cult, bear in him the germs of the great artist much more certainly than any small monster of perfection. It is scarcely necessary to say that the autobiography here is not one of incident, as some persons have foolishly supposed; is neither complete nor historically accurate. Tolstoi uses his material as an artist, but the material is himself.

BIRTH AND ANCESTRY.

Descended from a well-known minister and friend of Peter the Great, and belonging to a family that has been eminent for two hundred years in war, diplomacy, literature, and art, Lyof Tolstoi was born in 1828, the youngest of four sons; his mother, the Princess Marie Volkonsky, was the daughter of a general in Catherine's time, and, according to friends of the novelist's family, she resembled the Marie Bolkensky of "War and Peace". Both parents were, he says, in the general esteem "good, cultivated, gentle, and devout". He was early left an orphan, his mother dying when he was nine. At the age of fifteen he went to the University of Kazan; he left it suddenly to settle on the estate at Yasnaya Polyana which had fallen to him. In 1851, at the age of 23, he became a yunker (the usual position of a nobleman entering the army, doing the work of a common soldier and associating with the officers) in the artillery at the Caucasus; he was stationed on the Terek. This expedition to the Caucasus was a memorable event in young Tolstoi's life. It determined finally his artistic vocation. A centre of military activity on the most interesting frontier of the empire, it is land of wonderful scenery and strange primitive customs, hallowed with association with Poushkin and Gogol. Tolstoi's elder and most loved brother Nikolai had just come home on leave from the Caucasus; it was natural that young Lyof, who had never yet left the neighbourhood of Moscow, should be attracted to a land which held for him a fascination so manifold. Under the influence of this strange and new environment he became, almost atonce, a great artist, and "Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth" as written in 1852.

"THE COSSACKS."

Tolstoi's spiritual autobiography is carried on as acurately as anyone need desire in "The Cossacks". It was in the Caucasus that he first powerfully realised what nature is, and natural life; he was, for the first time, forced to consider his own relation to such life. Lukashka, the healthy coarse young Cossack soldier, Maryana, the beautiful robust Cossack girl, and the delightful figure of Uncle Jeroshka, the old hunter, display their vivid and active life before Olyenin in the presence of the "eternal and inaccessible mountain snows and a majestic woman endowed with the primitive beauty of the first woman"; he feels the contrasts between this and the life of cities; "hapiness is to be with Nature, to see her, to hold converse with her"; and he longs to mingle himself with the life of Maryana.

In 1854 Tolstoi was transferred at his own request to the Crimea, to obtain command of a mountain battery, doing good service at the battle of the Tchernaya. At this period also he wrote his "Sketches of Sebastopol". By tis time he had attracted considerable attention as a writer, and by command of the Emperor, who said that "the life of that young man must be looked after", he was, much to his own annoyance, removed to a place of comparative safety.

THE "CONFESSIONS."

The greater part of the "Confessions" is occupied with the analys's of this mental condition, and with the earlier stages of his deliverance, for when he wrote the book he was scarcely yet quite free. The direction in which light was to break in upon him is very clear even to the reader of "Anna Karenina". It seemed to him at length that the awful questions which had oppressed him so long had been solved for thousands of years, by millions upon millions of persons who had never reasoned about them at all. "From the time when men first began to live anywhere", he says in the "Confessions", they already knew the meaning of life, and they carried on this life so that it reached me. Everything in me and around me, corpo corporeal, is the fruit of the experiences of life; even the means by which I judge and condemn life, all this is not mine, but brought forth by them. I myself have been born, bred, grown up, thanks to them. They have dug out the iron, have tamed cattle and horses, have taught how to till the ground, and how to live together and to order life; they have taught me to think and to reason. And I, their production, receiving my meat and drink from them, instructed by their thoughts and words, have proved to them they are an absurdity!... It is clear that I have only called absurd what I do not understand."

When he had made this great discovery the rest followed, slowly, but simply and naturally. First, he understood the meaning of God. He had all his life been seeking God. Now, one day in early spring he was in the wood, trying to catch among the tones of the forest the cry of the snipe, listening and waiting, and thinking of the things he had been thinking of for the last three years, especially of this question of God. There was no God.that he knew was an intellectual truth. But is the knowledge of God an intellectual matter? And it seemed to him that he realized that God is life, and that to live is to know God. "And from that moment the consciousness of God, as known by living, has remained with me."

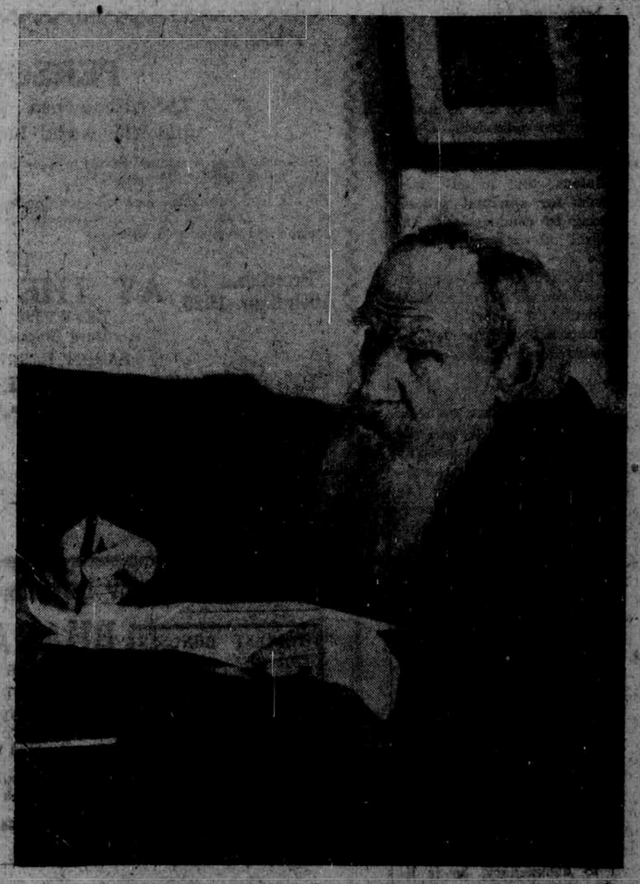
A CHILD SAVED.

He met with a prostitute who stayed at home nursing the child of a dying woman. He asked her if she would not like to change her life-to become, he suggested at random, a cook. She laughed; "A cook? I cannot even bake bread"; but he detected in her face an expression of contempt for the occupation of cook. "This woman, who, like the widow of the Gospel had in the simplest way sacrificed all that she possessed for a dying person, thought, like her companions, that work was now and contemptoble. Therein was her misfortune. But who of us, man or woman, can save her from this false view of life. Where among us are the people who are convinced that a life of labour is more honourable than one of idleness who live according to such a conviction, and value and respect men accordingly"? He came across another prostitute who had bought up her daughter of thirteen to the same trade. He determined to save the child, to put her in the hands of some compassionate ladies, but it was impossible to persuade the woman that she had not done the best for the daughter she had cared for all her life and brought up to the same occupation as herself; and he realized that it was the mother herself who had to be saved from a false view of life, according to which it was right to live without bearing children and without working, in the service of sensuality. "When I had considered this, I understood that the majority of ladies whom I would have called on to save this girl, not only themselves live without bearing children and without working, but also bring up their daughters to live such a life; the one mother sends her daughter to the publichouse, the other to the hall. But both mothers possess the same view of life, namely, that a woman must be fed, clothed, and taken care of, to satisfy the wantonness of a man. How then, could our ladies improve this woman and her daughter?"

"MY RELIGION."

"My Religion", the best known of Tolstoi's social works, contains not indeed, the latest or the final statement, for Tolstoi is not a man to stand still the clearest, most vigorous and complete statement of his beliefs. He here frankly admits that he has arrived by the road of his own experience at convictions similar to those of Jesus as expressed in the Sermon on the Mount. That he has nothing to say in favour of the Christianity of to-day, which approves of society as it now is, with its prison cells, its factories, its houses of infamy, its parliaments, one need scarcely point out. He has nothing but contempt for "faith" which he regards as merely a kind of lunacy. "But reason, which illuminates our life and impels us to modify our actions, is not an illusion, and its authority can never be denied.....Jesus taught men to do nothing contrary to reason. It is unreasonable to go out to kill Turks or Germans', it is unreasonable to make use of the labours of others that you and your may be clothed in the height of fashion and maintain sources of ennui, a drawing-room; it is unreasonable to take people, already corruppted by idleness and depravity, and do vote them to further idleness and depravity within prison walls: all this is unreasonable and yet it is the life of the European world". The doctrine of Jesus is hard, men say. But how much harder, exclaims Tolstoi, is the doctrine of the world "In my own life", he says," (an exceptionally happy one, from worldly point of view), I can reckon up as much suffering caused by following the doctrine of the world as many a martyr has endured for the doctrine of Jesus. All the most painful moments of my live-the orgies and duels in which I took part as a student, the wars in which I have endured, and the abnormal and unsupportable conditions under which I now live-all these are only so much martyrdom exacted by fidelity to the doctrine of the world". And what of those less happily situated? "Thirty millions of men have perished in wars, fought in behalf of the doctrine of the world; thousands of millions of beings have perished, crushed by a social system organised on the principle of the doctrine of the world. You will find, perhaps to your surprise, that nine-tenths of all human suffering endured by men is useless, and ought not to exist-that, in fact, the majority of men are martyrs to the doctorine no the world."

Tolstoi sums up his own doctrine under a very few heads:—Resist not evil Judge not Be not angry Love one woman. His creed is entirely covered by these four points. "My Religion" is chiefly occupied by the exposition of what they mean, which in his hands they mean much. They mean nothing less than the abolition of the State and the country. He is as uncompromising as Ibsen in dealing with the State". "It is a humbug, this State", he remarked to Mr. Stead. "What you call a Government is mere phantasmagoria. What is a State? Men I know; peasants



Tolstoy, the centenary of whose birth will be celebrated throughout the world to-day.

and villages, these I see; but governments, nations, states, what are these but fine names invented to conceal the plundering the honest men by dis-honest officials?" Law, tribunals, prisons, become impossible with the disappearance of the State; and with the disappearance of the country, and of "that gross imposture called patriotism", there can be no more war.

CONDITIONS OF HAPPINESS.

In place of these great and venerable pillars of civilization, what? The first condition of happiness, he tells us, is that the link between man and nature shall not be broken, that he may enjoy the sky above him, and the pure air and the life of the fields. This involves the nationalization of the land, or rather, to avoid centralizing tendencies, its communalisation. "I quite agree with George", he remarked, "that the landlords may be fairly expropriated without compensation, as a matter of principle. But as a question of expediency, I think compensation might facilitate the necessary change." "Of caurs I do not hold with George about the taxation of the land" he said "If you could get angels from Heaven to administer the taxes from the land, you might do justice and prevent mischief. I am against all taxation". The second condition of happiness is labour, the intellectual labour that enloves because one has chosen it freely, and the physical labour that is sweet because it produces the muscular joy of work, a good appetite and tranquil sleep. The third condition of happiness is love. Every healthy man and woman should have sexual relationships; and Tolstoi makes no distinction between those that are called by the name of marriage and those that are not so called; in either case, however, he would demand that they shall be permanent. The fourth condition is unrestrained fellowship with men and women generally, without distinction of class. The fifth is health, though this seems largely the result of obedience to the others. These are the five points of Tolstoi's charter. They seem simple enough, but he is careful to point out that most of them are closed to the rich. The rich man is hedged in by conventions, and can not live a simple and natural life. A peasant can associate on equal terms with millions of his fellows; the circle of equal association becomes narrower and narrower the higher the social rank, until we come to kings and emperors who have scarcely one person with whom they may live on equal terms. "Is not the whole system like a great prison, where each inmate is restricted to association with a few fellow-convicts". The rich may, indeed, work, but even then their work usually consists in official and administrative duties, or the observance of arduous social conventions which are odious to them: "I say odious, for I never yet met with a person of this class who was contended with his work, or took as much satisfaction in it as the man who shovels the snow from this doorstep". From this standpoint Tolstoi has never since greatly varied.

WHAT IS RELIGION?

Our supreme business in life not as we made it, but as it was made for us when the world began is to carry and to pass on as we received it, or better the sacred lamp of organic being that we bear within us. Science and morals are subservient to the reproductive activity; that is why they are so imperative. The rest is what we will-play, art, consolation in one word religion. If religion is not science or morals, it is the sum of the unfettered expansive impulses of our being. Life has been defined as, even physically and chemically, a tension. All our lives long we are struggling against that tension, but we can truly escape from it only by escaping from life itself. Religion is the stretching forth of our hands towards the illimitable. It is an intuition of the final deliverence, a halfway house on the road to that City which we name mysteriously Death.

LEADERS AT VARIANCE

PLEA FOR SETTLING DIFFERENCE By ARBITRATION

A meeting of the Maaging Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Manmad Centre, was held on Friday last, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting representing about 1,200 members regrets very much to learn that a Labour leader has taken legal actions against another Labour leader. Labour leaders are very few, and if they fight like this, the cause of Labour will be ruined. This meeting therefore earnestly requests both the leaders to settle the case by private arbitration.

(2) This meeting protests against the action of Railway authorities in proposing to introduce the new scheme of time-scale—the change in the present duty hours—which is inconvenient to the workers, and therefore requests the Agent to cancel the proposal, and recommends the following method: 48 hours' duty in a week, i.e., 8 hours per day and one day full off.

(3) This meeting condemns the "Times of India" for not prefixing Mr. to the names of the 3 Labour leaders, Messrs. Jhabvala, Joglekar and Lele, in its report of the case which appeared on page 4, column 5, under the headline "Labour Leaders in Trouble", on the 6th current. This is a breach of journalistic etiquette.

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Thomas Wilkinson

"LYOV NIKOLAIEVITCH TOLSTOI."

(Continued from page 6.)

the reflection of one's own humanity, in the moral conscience of all free men—one's brethren and equals.

NON-RESISTANCE.

Evil he would not resist; he would be filled with the spirit of Christ; and bring about its overthrow by spiritual regeneration; while persecuted, he would resist evil by just means, but not with evil. The absolute, unqualified insistence on non-violence has alienated the most advanced thinkers of the world who are otherwise in accord with Tolstoi's other doctrines. The banner of non-violence can be upheld in conflicts between two organised bodies; one despairs of it when it is proclaimed to be the weapon also of those who struggle to remove social inequities, establish distributive justice, and regulate relations among members of a community or nation. Tolstoi is driven to preach non-resistance because he can fight evil only if he knows what evil is; and he finds that a true and invariable criterion of what constitutes evil cannot be established. The entire doctrine is thus built upon a fallacy; he was unconsciously contradicting himself; all his later works contain a powerful indictment of what he deemed evil practices. Yet he was consistent in his attitude as he whole-heartedly accepted the consequences of the Sermon on the Mount. In our time we find some of the human activities and institutions, especially in the sphere of social economy, so perverted, irrational and barbarous that we not only regard them as evils beyond the shadow of a doubt, but some of the keenest world intellects are also agreed on their eradication, if, need be, by violence. The forces of evil are so numerous and powerful; the defenders of evil so violent, resourceful, and revengeful; and mankind in general so stupid, undiscerning and credulous; that it must take untold millenniums for spiritual process and silent suffering to conquer evil. The Indian ethical ideal offers a far reasonable solution; to use violence in the overthrow of an undisputed and extensive evil, and in the attainment of the highest ideals, provided the resort to such a weapon has reasonable prospects of defeating and destroying evil, not merely suppressing it.

MARRIAGE.

His youth passed in lusty dissoluteness; the father of a fruitful progeny; at the age of sixty startles the world by the "Kreutzer Sonata", Tolstoi's supremely realistic interpretation of the phenomenon of sex; a scathing denunciation of the false poetic ideology of marriage—the personification of bestial sensuality and carnal knowledge. Chastity, absolute continence he would have as the "demand of the ideal"; in non-fulfilment of it, he would aspire to a state immediately above his present one. Physical love he would tolerate when accompanied with faithfulness. Tolstoi after a painful struggle thus arrived at the primal concept both of Buddhism and Christianity. His was a fundamental inquiry—why marriage? In the shibboleth of the preservation of the human race he would see our "swinishness" and sex passion run riot. Sensuality he found pervading all human phenomena; would attribute universal misery, degradation, and fall to debauchery, be it licensed, patented, or solemnised. Why have anything to do with the constitution of the human race?; the aim for which humanity was brought into existence was dissociation of individual personality through extinction, and the ultimate merging in the Universal Self that is Love through the medium of Spirit. When Tolstoi modifies his views and tolerates unions for conceiving and realising Spirit, he more closely approaches the Indian philosophical ideal of marriage, according to which husband and wife are to each other idea or principal working for the realisation of an ideal of complete identity with the universal Spirit.

CHRIST.

The all-absorbing quest his all-pervading intellect was becoming increasingly engaged in was the quest for Christ. His interpretation of Christianity was in its primeval simplicity, in the straight direct teaching of the Gospels. In the Church, every Church, Catholic, Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian, whether tinged with Calvinism, Revivalism, or Evangelism, he found the greatest enemy and hindrance to Christianity—the Church and Christianity were two wholly mutually antagonistic principles, the former, an embodiment of coarse idolatry, as represented by gold, candles, choirs, organs, bells and vestments, of an external pagan cult, of ecclesiastic theology; the latter, a vital ethical code of behaviour, as simple and natural in its conception as sublime in its comprehension of truth. It must be remembered that the crusade he waged against the orthodox Church was an outcome not of any nihilistic attitude of mind; the passionate longing for Christ led him to try to understand the Church and be reconciled to its dogma and ritual; he went to the original sources, studied Hebrew, occupied himself with theological disputations; meekly, reverently he would enter the church; "would humble his reason and submit to tradition"; fasted, received Communion, prayed; attempted to give meaning to church service: would even confess. Would he swallow flesh and blood of Christ?; limits of endurance were reached; burst the bonds of unreality; baptism, holy sacrament, Trinity, atonement, redemption, mass and ikon were trickeries, frauds; weapons in the armoury of a hierarchical and, what Voltaire called 1' infame, priesthood. To the Russian patriarch Christianity was no mystical catechism, but a concept of life, of which the Sermon on the Mount was the most crystallized expression. The demands therein enunciated are the "demands of the ideal," and to seek in any way to lower them is to destroy the ideal itself, "which is borne in the soul of every man." The Christian commandments of the Sermon are the minimum in the fulfilment of the ideal; the commandment is a condition precedent to the ideal: the commandment is negative in that in the attainment of the ideal it is absolutely impossible to descend below it. The ideal brings about the perfection which soul in every man yearns for, the blending of God's essence with His will.

ART.

A man who made his literary reputation by "Sebastopol", enhanced it by "War and Peace", and led it at its zenith by "Anna Karenina"; a master of form and diction; a genius whose every work bears the mark of vigourous individuality and fiery originality; a masterly delineator of scenes and character; a keen penetrator of human emotions; an over-powering realist; a literary artist of the first order, yet a supremely ethical thinker and a fervant teacher; yes, a man alike accomplished in music and painting; regards his own creations with contempt; scorns and disdains Art; the font of depraving, weakening, emotional influences. The complex, highly-strung, over-laden life he recoiled from; he had an abiding faith in the masses; and in their simple, unaffected, uncultured but blissful life he found the most admirable fulfilment of earthly existence. Art and Culture, they were destructive of true happiness. That he should give a title to his work attacking sex after Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata is not without meaning; his theme in fact being that the so-called arts act as incitors to rapturous sensuality; just as superabundance of food in company with physical idleness excites the sex desire. Susceptibility to the charms of music he dreaded; for, as far as the mass of humanity was concerned, music produced neither an exalting nor a debasing influence; but a tremulous agitation; that makes the object so impressed lose hold of functional consciousness; and transport itself to a region of unearthly reality. Tolstoi's condemnation of Art as both a product and instrument of sexual cravings has a great element of truth, greater than we are disposed to believe; but to us the great significance of his views on art lies in another direction; that art fails of which the emotions produced fail to serve those human ideals aspiring to comprehend the reign of Spirit. Here is a new art criticism which at once reveals and make intelligible the basic ideals of Indian art of the past. It is the physical and the material in art that Tolstoi rejects; and in demanding from art the transmutation of emotions into spiritual sparks, he arrives at the same art concept that the Indian master-craftsmen of Bahrut, Borobudur, and Ajanta had evolved and so devoutly perfected. The motif of Western Art, more particularly of the later-day impressionism and futurism, cannot be reconciled to that of Hindu or eastern art in general, which is an attempt at perception of the beauty and rhythm of Spirit, the superb aim of working with such a motif being the visualization of life in its root manifestation.

RENUNCIATION.

That one whose spiritual development has taken place in the manner as shown by Tolstoi's life should end by adopting the Buddhist ideal of renunciation is not at all amazing. The truth had dawned upon Tolstoi at the age of fifty that life was an evil, a lie, a vexation of spirit, an emptiness. There were four ways of escape from life: of blissful ignorance; of joyous pleasures; of strength and energy needed to destroy it; having realised life to be an absurdity, still wavering, clinging compromising—in brief, the way of weekness, he put himself in the last category. During all the later years he heroically tried to perfect himself for attaining "strength and energy" needed for destroying the life dream. The worldly ties were yet unloosened; shackles of attachment he could not still cast off; the several attempts at breaking with the world ended painfully; yet he never gave up the idea of passing the last days of his life in solitude, hardship and suffering, as the Indian Rishis did when attaining Vanprasthashrm. Two influences had greatly contributed to his determination to renounce the world; the Christian monasticism and the vow of chastity he believed must lead to renunciation; the second was the ardent acceptance of the pessimistic philosophy of Schopenhauer who had come under the spell of the Upanishads. The great day had at last dawned; a supreme feat of determination drives him out into the outside unknown; battling alike with internal passions of the heart and the external furies of the elements; the venerable patriarch in his eighty-second year; like Moses of the Israelites ascending Mount Pisgah to reach the heavens of the Lord. Only ten days remain of this earthly life; he would go to the monasteries of Optin and Shamardin; and in their innermost recesses, live the life he had yearned for; the holy solitude and the serene repose of it; knowing that he died in the refuge of Christ.

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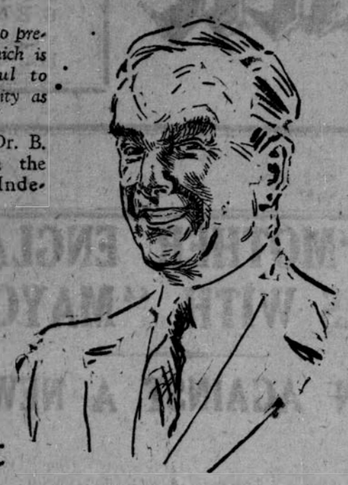

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OUR C. P. LETTER.

MR. BOSE'S FORTH COMING VISIT TO NAGPUR.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Sept. 5

The Hon. Mr. E Raghevendra Rao who is at present administering all the transferred departments has been faced with a difficult problem of selecting a suitable colleague. There was a talk of compromise between the Democratic party and the Nationalist party, where each party would nominate one member to the office of the Minister, but it appears there has been no settlement and the rumour has it that the second minister will be chosen from the Democratic party whose strength is put down at 27. With 10 official votes the Democratic party can demand a majority in the council consisting of 73 members including the president. Two of the members of the Democratic party have, however, said to have disowned their allegiance to the party which consists of members from the C. P. Hindustani, Mahomedans, Depressed classes, one Hindu member from the C. P. Marathi, and two European members. Out of these members it is stated that 14 of them for co-operation with the Simon Commission. The Democratic party formed out of the various divergent views has in fact been ushered in to form a stable ministry and not for giving any united front to the Government on any question of public importance, as the members are free to act as they please on such topics. However it is with some satisfaction that we learnt that the Hon' Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao sticks to his policy of non-co-operating with the Simon Commission and it is earnestly hoped that his colleagus will also follow the same policy. A meeting of the Democratic party will be held at Nagpur shortly to decide the question of selection of the second minister.

MOCK DEBATE.

The Nagpur University Union Society which has been formed at Nagpur on the lines of the Oxford and Cambridge Unions has been doing admirable work in training our students in the art of speaking besides providing a lot of amusement in their weekly debates. Last week it held a mock sitting of the C. P. Legislative Council. Students and Professors represented the members of the Executive Committee of the Governor, Ministers, Swarajis, Nationalist and the Independent Partiss, seats were allotted on party lines. Humorous questions were asked and answered, supplementary demands moved, token cuts suggested, Resolutions moved, Bills discussed and an adjournment motion tabled. Some of the members spoke admirably. The debate was attended by Messrs. R. M. Deshmukh, B. C. Khaparde, Dr. N. B. Khare, Members of the C. P. Council, Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, M.L.A. and altogether an interesting evening spent.

MR. BOSE'S FORTHCOMING VISIT.

It was announced that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will visit Nagpur on Tuesday, but owing to indisposition he has now intimated his inability to comply with his programme. He has however intimated that he will visit Nagpur a forthnight hence and perform the unveiling ceremony of the portrait of Mr. Manchershaw Awary the Leader of the Nagpur Republicans and the Nagpur Arms Satyagraha in the Nagpur Town Hall. Mr. Awary is undergoing imprisonment in the Nagpur Central Jail. The public of Nagpur are anxiously waiting the opportunity of hearing Mr. Bose.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, the Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, the Accountant General, Madras, the Accountant General, Burma, Rangoon and the Currency Officers, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi on Tuesday (the 11th inst.) to 1 p.m. local time in the case of Rangoon—for six months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000. The bills will be in amounts of Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000.

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TOLSTOY-PROPHET, NOT A PAMPHLETEER.

(Continued from page 6.)

ble forms of voluptuousness, available and interesting only to people who, by force, have freed themselves from the labour natural to human beings; but it will consist in the expression of feelings experienced by a man living the life natural to all men and flowing from the religious perception of our times, or of such feelings as are open to all men without exception." That art will not exclude, he adds, "the immense realm of folk-art", songs and dances, "dress and utensils upto church services, buildings, monuments, and triumphal processions."

A PROPECY COME TRUE.

To-day Tolstoy's prophecy turns true. Russia's artistic genius, newly awakened, compels the attention and reverence of the civilised world. It has confused the barren speculations of those who hitherto disbelieved or pretended to disbelieve in the interest and capacity of the people—they call it democracy—for art. Russia has shattered the barriers in life and in art, the barriers that perpetuated the inhuman distinctions which ruined their vital impulses. In literature, drama, theatre reform or stage design as well as in the cinema the life and art of a people who have emancipated themselves from inhuman activities and values reveal the hope and justify the faith in the awakened humanity of the world. the "religious perception of the times" for which Tolstoy lived and struggled. The world honours to-day his memory. It has begun to understand the necessity for freedom for life and art, for society and religion, for rich and poor, for man, woman and child. The world's homage is to the memory of a man who dared to be a prophet.

INDIA AND RUSSIA.

India is, in many ways, what Russia was only a few years ago. In life, the Russian peasant "might pass in Lahore or Benares as a native of the Ganges Valley." "In art, Russia seems to have been almost effaced by Byzantine or Hindu influences" and in the gilded bulbous Russian domes even the lay eye detects Hindu influence. Cannot also India soon be what Russia is, in life and in art?

Let us recall the prophet's warning. And, abolish the drawing-room and its corrupt adjuncts, the clown with the paint-box and the clever aesthete, the morbid "perversion of technical improvements hiding the absence of subject-matter." Let us re-establish vital contact with the people of the soil. And, let us, again, explore "the immense realm of folk-art." Finally, let the art of an awakened nation interpret the "religious perception of the times."

The valid point is, according to "uncle" Bernard Shaw, "that our artistic institutions are vital social organs, and that the advance of civilisation tends constantly to make them, especially in the presence of democratic institutions and compulsory schooling, more important than the political and ecclesiastical institutions whose traditional prestige is so much greater." With Tolstoy's volume on "What is Art?" to drive the moral, we shall have, he concludes, "ourselves to thank if we do not take greater care of our art in the future than of any other psychological factor in the destiny of the nation."

India pays to-day homage to Tolstoy. Is she determined to carry out his dreams, in life and in art?

GENTLEMEN KNOCK UP 433

CHAPMAN MISSES CENTURY.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The following are the closing scores of cricket matches which began to-day:—

H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's Eleven versis the West Indies at Scarborough:—The West Indies 333 (Hoad 124, Constantine 50). Levenson-Gower's XI 32 for two.

The North versus the South, at Bournemouth:—South 358 (Robins 93, Fender 91).

Gentlemen versus Players at Folkestone:—Gentlemen 433 (Kingsley 81, Chapman 91, Mann 65).—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

At Manchester Prince Edward Handicap (two miles) resulted as follows:—

TROUBADOUR	1
GIOCONDA	2
MINT MASTER	3

Following were prices:—Hundred to seven against Troubadour, evens against Gioconda and nine to two against Mint Master. Seven ran, won by three-quarters of length, one length seperated second and third.—Reuter's Special.

Calcutta, Sept. 8.—To-day's races which have been postponed on account of heavy rains will be held on September 11.—A. P.

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LONDON LETTER.

AIR AND ARMY MANOEUVRES AND THEIR LESSONS.

TRIBUTE TO TURKS.

(FROM ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

—England is now enjoying the most enjoyable weather, from the viewpoint of the Englishmen. A slight tang of coolness is in the air, occasional slight rainfalls bring charming skyscapes on to the picture, and the leaves are turning or have turned golden brown. At the same time, the air and earth are still so warm that open windows are the rule light clothing can be worn, and sports carried on without fatigue or danger.

It is at such a time, when everything smiles on man (if he have leisure and money), that man starts killing his fellow creatures. We do not refer to the military, naval and air manoeuvres, which, except potentially, take no life. Naturally, we are alluding with attempted sarcasm to the Drang nach Norden (is this right? we were at war for four years with the Germans but did not learn a word of their language; have we not got a language of our own?) The call of the blood, which should properly be blue blood, at this season drags the Englishman to Yorkshire or other shootings, or, with undiminshed attraction, to Scotland.

THE AIR RAID.

Two recent happenings in this country should afford, according to our view, valuable material for study by all threatened races and communities.

The first is the bloodless Air Raid that has been carried out over the London area, to demonstrate to the authorities and perhaps even more to the public what will be the effects of the next war in the air.

The main conclusions are now known to all; but some deductions that are of especial interest to threatened insurgents and others should be emphasised. That if the war had been real, while many bombers would have been brought down, a rain of destruction would still have reached the objectives. But, on the other hand, that the inhabitants will in the future build and live in underground chambers. These will have air-tight sliding panels, air imported from a great height, and provision for disinfection after raids.

Finally, it was demonstrated that the finest planes have proved to be the "Foxes" a fast machine capable of perhaps developing 250 miles per hour in the near future.

The community will be divided into gas fighters and sheltered non-fighters.

THE RIFLEMAN.

The second event to which we have alluded is the British Army manoeuvres. The outcome of these operations is summed up by knowledgable critics in the following strain. The horse cavalry and artillery are now nearly and will be soon entirely a thing of the past. The present mixture of horsedrawn and tractor-artillery must soon end. But, while the horse is doomed it must not be thought that the old-time infantryman has been put into the discard.

Some people keep on dinning away in our ears the need for learning the lessons of the Great War; that little nations and small efforts of all sorts are now foredoomed to failure; that extended operations taught one development, trench warfare taught another, and so on. The experts say, on the other hand, that the conditions of the Great War (Western front) will not again arise; that the heavy infantry, prepared for those conditions, will not be required, and in any case can be brought into being in a month or two. What will be required will be precisely the old-time light infantryman, with skilled musketry knowledge and some years of disciplinary work behind him. The old-time non-commissioned officers, too, will be essentials.

It gets back to this,—that after a decree of extinction, served out to riflemen, rebels, revolutionaries and small nations, the facts point to the continued value of those force, that base themselves on the Mobile Musketeer!

Perhaps the rifleman will also have to train in Lewis gun work, or in a still more effective arm of which we may be giving particulars later; perhaps he will have to train in common with machine gun man to whom he must look as in the past the infantry looked to the artillery. But, for all the screams of terrorising prediction, it now appears that all the forces of Djemchana, from Tom Johnson down to caterpillars, have not wiped out the individual "man with the gun".

PATHOS AND HATRED.

We bring back on the scene for one brief moment the report that the lost submarine L55, a British vessel that was sunk by either Russian artillery fire or collision with a Russian mine in a naval engagement in the Baltic in June 1919, had been discovered on the sea-bottom off the Russian Baltic coast. The Soviet fleet trawlers found it, and found within the hull the skeletors of the 41 unhappy occupants. She was towed to Kronstadt. The Ministerialist organ "Daily Telegraph", on August 20th inserted a report that No reply had yet been received from the Soviet Government in regard to the return of the remains of the British sailors", adding that the British Government had requested the Soviet Government, but of course "through the Norwegian", that the remains be placed in sealed coffins, and that permission be given for a British ship to bring them back to this country. All this snoring aloofness, owing to the rupture of diplomatic relations recently; while all the time the British Government knew very well that the Russian authorities had already acted with touching chivalry. They knew that they had done exactly what the Turks or any other Oriental power would have done, even when at war:—Paid the highest honours to the dead heroes, and respected the feelings of their relatives and compatriots.

Comrade M. R. A. Muklevitch, Commander of the Soviet Union Naval Force, told the B. U. P. as far back as the 16th. that the nation would accord full naval honours to the crew, and would take into consideration the wishes of the British Government regarding the burial of the bodies and disposal of the effects. He added: "The sailors of the Red Navy feel no animosity towards these British seamen, who simply did their duty."

NEW NAMES FOR OLD.

The reported alteration of the name of the ex-capital of Turkey from Constantinople to Stemboul has neither been fully believed here nor fully acted upon. The Southern Railway, which is managed by realists—who have long advertised their routes to "Leningrad"—now insert the following notice in their "Continental Handbook".

"Constantinople (see Stamboul)."

"Stamboul. Return Fare 1st class only, £18:1:0. Via Simp'e Orient Express."

This booming of the "Mussolini Route" is pretty general here, and in the Southern Railway's announcement it is accompanied by total silence about the two Ostend-Vienna routes to the Pearl of the East.

Further there are rumours here that one cannot go by the old Ostend "Orient Express" right into Stamboul, but has to journey via Costanza. A little judicious advertising here, done by the right people, would be of huge benefit to the interests of Stamboul and of the country.

AN ANTIQUE JINGLE.

No doubt the English will continue the use of the old name "Constantinople" for a long time after it has been forgotten in Turkey. One proof is that, among the fatuous dirges now in vogue under the name of Jazz, there is a topical popular craze called "Constantinople". It works the old stunt of playing on the run of letters, C. O. N. S. T. A. N. T. and so on; a banal device; and, additionally, as old as the hills. Do not all veteran beaus and flaneurs remember

"C. O. N. with a Con,
S. T. A. N. with a Stan,
T. I. Ti. with a Constanti-
N. O. P. L. Nopull
From Constantinople the Countess came."

And now that gem of intellect will have to be entirely remodelled, clearly a ground for a suit against the Turkish authorities for moral and intellectual damage.

Shall we ever hear, as in the earlier ages of Britain, the jeunes dore screaming out, half inebriated,

"Stam with a 'Stam'
B. O. U. L. with a Beul'
St. Ampoule was a bally old fool
Who blew the Golden Horn!"

I think not. The Great War taught us a great lesson. We sing about cabaret girls at Armentieres instead.

But, while we still find it necessary to excuse ourselves when talking well of Germans, nearly everyone speaks well of Turks. Talkings few days ago to an officer of the (disgusting) Army of Occupation, (I ought to almost apologise for talking to such people), he said." "There's no doubt our fellows acted very badly in many cases Pity. Do you know? We backed the wrong horse. Mustapha Kemal ought to have been our 'pick'".

What sagacity! In 14 years an English man learns something.

MILITARY SERVICE IN RUSSIA.

THE NEW LAWS.

The Moscow Correspondent of "Manchester Guardian", writes:—

The Soviet Government has just issued a new law defining in great detail the obligations and regulations of military service in Russia. The text of the law is divided into sixteen sections and two hundred and forty-five paragraphs, and clears up a number of points which were left doubtful and obscure in earlier legislation.

The Soviet military system is based on the liability to service of all male citizens between the ages of nineteen and forty. At the age of nineteen prospective recruits are called up for "premobilisation training", which consists of two short annual periods of elementary drill and instruction. Actual service with the colours begins at twenty-one and theoretically lasts over a period of five years.

In actual practice, however, the period of service in the army is two years, while in the navy it is three or four years, varying with different branches. During the balance of the five-year period the recruit is regarded as being on long-term furlough and may be called up for periodical mobilisations, which must not, however, exceed two months in all or one month in any given year. Students are called for military service only after the completion of their academic courses.

These are the regulations for service in the regular army units. During the last few years the Soviet Union, side by side with the regular army, has introduced a territorial or militia system, under which a number of recruits serve in their native districts for shorter period of time. The new law prescribes that the soldier in a territorial unit must spend three months of his first year of service in training. His subsequent training, which is spread over a period of four years, may vary from five to eight months, but must not exceed two months in any single year.

EXCLUSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS.

The most distinctive feature of the Soviet army regulations is the exclusion from fighting service of members of classes which are deprived of electoral rights—private merchants and traders, former nobles rich peasants, &c. These pariahs of the proletarian State do not, however, by any means get off scot-free. They are obliged to serve in non-combatant units, and are further burdened with a special tax during their period of military duty.

Exemptions for conscientious objectors are sparingly provided in the Soviet military legislation. The new law states that "citizens belonging by birth and education to families which adhere to sects whose religious teachings forbid at the present time and forbade up to 1917 the rendering of military service with arms may be freed from compulsory military service by the decisions of provincial and district courts."

The number of persons who qualify as recognised objectors under this definition is small, and no allowance is made for the individual pacifist who does not belong to any sect. Alternative service in the non-combatant branches of the army in war and in combating epidemics, forest fires, floods, and other natural calamities in peace is prescribed for physically sound persons who are exempted from combatant service.

Ever since the breach with England there has been a vigorous movement to promote military preparedness through voluntary activities. Sharp-shooting clubs have been instituted in many factories and State institutions. The "Osaviakhim," a society designed to enlist popular interest in the possibilities of aviation and chemical warfare has gained appreciably in membership and periodically donates to the War Commissariat new batches of airplanes built by popular subscription and labelled, "Our reply to Chamberlain." During the past summer a "Defence Week" was observed all over the Soviet Union and accompanied by sham battles, calculated to afford practice in the latest modes of attack and defence in such fields as air and gas warfare.

ELEANOR FIELD.

DEATH OF A TRUE FRIEND OF INDIA

(From A Special Correspondent).

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Our readers have been apprised of the regrettable oath of Miss E. F. Field, who for years past has been associated with several movements favourable to India and Indian aspirations.

On Monday, August 20, the cremation of the remains was carried out at Golder's Green, and friends and colleagues of Miss Field assembled in the chapel of the Crematorium to pay tribute to the memory of the dead.

The deceased lady was an agnostic, despite her pronounced affection for Eastern religious cults; and for this reason the ceremony was 'entirely secular in character. In place of the Committal' of the Christian Service, the officiator said. "We now consign her body to the flames, in order that it may be resolved into its elements, and become one again with the nature from which it sprang and which she so dearly loved."

The tribute paid by all sorts of active people to this pioneer from another epoch was very remarkable. This was doubtless attributable in part to the action of Mr. Robert Williams in giving a front page headlined reference to the passing of the veteran in the Labour organ "The Daily Herald." At the simple secular service Mr. Arthur Field spoke of his sister outlining her activities, and emphasising the fact that, as an agnostic, she worked for toleration and understanding. Her advocacy of various Indian movements, and of co-operation, especially in connection with women's interests, was alluded to.

Mrs. Neep attended on behalf of the general secretary of the Women's Co-operative Guild. She said that the younger generation had not had the privilege of working with Miss Field, but she was well remembered in the movement. Just recently another veteran, Miss Llewellyn-Davies, expressed her keen appreciation of the work of the deceased.

Mr. Tom Mann said that differences of religious views did not matter essentially. What mattered was whether a human being worked for the cause of the human race or preferred a life of ease. The departed had been a pleasant, sincere and zealous woman. He had the best and most inspiring memories of her.

Mr. G. Frank Headman spoke of the assistance Miss Field had given to her brother in his trade-union work, and the work she had done in trade-unionism herself. The human race seemed to have gone back in one particular; to-day it was afraid of death. In past ages it was evident that death was not dreaded; and why should it be? With a good life well fulfilled, and the average span surpassed, death to-day and at all times should be accepted as good.

Mr. Khalid Sheldrake said in the Muslim world he was certain Miss Field would be regretted, as she had been one of its defenders; but she would also be remembered as a fighter for humanity, who had done her share and passed on.

Mr. Khizr Tidemore, representing the Oriental associations, said it signified nothing to him that the deceased lady had been a secularist. Personally, he was sure that she was still living, in the realm of spirits, and perhaps in some physical form. He had no quarrel with the Bradlaughs and Besants. Bradlaugh opened up the path of freedom, and no friend of liberty but would applaud that. Mrs. Besant lived still, and was still pioneering. He thought the old pioneer spirit was rather out of fashion nowadays; but the memory of Miss Field would help to reanimate it.

Mrs. V. McDonald (cousin) said her cousin was both gentle and resolute. She could hardly follow all her aims; but she fought for humanity, and that was enough. The religious translation of life and death could not be settled by argument, and the day was past to settle it by force. Therefore they should unite people of all creeds, and those with none, on such a ground as the uplift of humanity.

The Company then visited the memorials of the Hyndmans, Arthur McManus and various advanced workers commemorated in the crematorium.

DOMINION STATUS FOR A "SONG"!

"PIONEER" AND NATIONAL ANTHEM

The "Hindu" writes:—

Our stately contemporaries of Bombay and Calcutta will find it hard to deny themselves a pleased chuckle or two over the latest indiscretion of "a young man from Home" who edits "The Pioneer" and on whose behalf "The Statesman" put up a prayer to the Lord the other day that illumination might be vouchsafed to him. It will be seen from the telegraphic columns that "The Pioneer" is very much upset over the failure to respond to our contemporary's suggestion that the Lucknow Conference should sing "God Save the King" at the conclusion because it had adopted Dominion status. If "The Pioneer" had not been carried away by the theatrical possibilities of its ingenious suggestion, it would have better appreciated the rich humour of Dr. Ansari's reply. By the way, it had never occurred to us till "The Pioneer" suggested it, that Dominion status could be had for a song!

HOW "MOTHER ENGLAND" DEALS WITH "MAYOS."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST A NEW BOOK.

The Editor of the "Sunday Express." writes:—

"The Well of Loneliness" (Jonathan Cape, 15s. net), by Miss Radclyffe Hall, is a novel. The publishers state that it "handles very skilfully a psychological problem which needs to be understood in view of its growing importance.

"In England hitherto," they admit, "the subject has not been treated frankly outside the region of scientific text-books, but that its social consequences qualify a broader and more general treatment is likely to be the opinion of thoughtful and cultured people."

They declare that they "have been deeply impressed by this study; they have felt that such a book should not be lost to those who may be willing and able to understand and appreciate it. They believe that the author has treated the subject in such a way as to combine perfect frankness and sincerity with delicacy and deep psychological insight."

UNCOMPROMISING.

In his prefatory "Commentary", Mr. Havelock Ellis says:—

"I have read 'The Well of Loneliness' with great interest because—apart from its fine qualities as a novel—it possesses a notable psychological and sociological significance.

"So far as I know, it is the first English novel which presents, in a completely faithful and uncompromising form one particular aspect of sexual life as it exists among us to-day.

"The relation of certain people—who, while different from their fellow human beings, are sometimes of the highest character and the finest aptitudes—to the often hostile society in which they move, presents difficult and still unsolved problems.

"The poignant situations which thus arise are here set forth so vividly, and yet with such complete absence of offence, that we must place Radclyffe Hall's book on a high level of distinction."

That is the defence and justification of what I regard as an intolerable outrage—the first outrage of the kind in the annals of English fiction.

The defence is wholly unconvincing. The justification absolutely fails.

In order to prevent the contamination and corruption of English fiction it is the duty of the critic to make it impossible for any other novelist to repeat this outrage. I say deliberately that this novel is not fit to be sold by any bookseller or to be borrowed from any library.

BRAVADO.

Its theme is utterly inadmissible in the novel, because the novel is read by people of all ages, by young women and young men as well as by older women and older men. Therefore, many things that are discussed in scientific text-books cannot decently be discussed in a work of fiction offered to the general reader.

I am well aware that sexual inversion and perversion are horrors which exist among us to-day. They flaunt themselves in public places with increasing effrontery and more insolently provocative bravado. The decadent apostles of the most hideous and most loathsome vices no longer conceal their degeneracy and their degradation. They seem to imagine that there is no limit to the patience of the English people. They appear to revel in their defiance of public opinion. They do not shun publicity. On the contrary, they seek it, and they take a delight in their flamboyant notoriety. The consequence is that this pestilence is devastating the younger generation. It is wrecking young lives. It is defiling young souls.

THE PLAGUE.

I have seen the plague stalking shamelessly through great social assemblies. I have heard it whispered about by young men and young women who do not and cannot grasp its unutterable putrefaction. Both aspects of it are thrust upon healthy and innocent minds. The contagion cannot be escaped. It pervades our social life.

Perhaps it is a blessing in disguise or a curse in disguise that this novel forces upon our society a disagreeable task which it has hitherto shirked the task of cleansing itself from the leprosy of these lepers and making the air clean and wholesome once more.

I agree with Mr. Havelock Ellis that this novel is "uncompromising." That is why criticism cannot compromise with it. The challenge is direct. It must be taken up courageously and the fight must be fought to finish. If our bookshops and our libraries are to be polluted by fiction dealing with this undiscussable subject at least let us know where we are going.

I know that the battle has been lost in France and Germany but it has not yet been lost in England and I do not believe that it will be lost. The English people are slow to rise in their wrath and strike down the armies of evil but when they are aroused they show no mercy and they give no quarter to those who exploit their tolerance and their indulgence.

NO DEFENCE.

It is no excuse to say that the novel possesses "fine qualities" or that its author is an "accomplished" artist. It is no defence to say that the author is sincere or that she is frank or that there is delicacy in her art.

The answer is that the adroitness and cleverness of the book intensifies its moral danger. It is a seductive and insidious piece of special pleading designed to display perverted decadence as a martyrdom inflicted upon these outcasts by a cruel society. It flings a veil of sentiment over their depravity. It even suggests that their self-made debasement is unavoidable because they cannot save themselves.

This terrible doctrine may commend itself to certain schools of pseudo-scientific thought but it cannot be reconciled with the Christian religion or with the Christian doctrine of free-will. Therefore it must be fought to the bitter end by the Christian Churches. This is the radical difference between paganism and Christianity.

If Christianity does not destroy this doctrine then this doctrine will destroy it together with the civilisation which it has built on the ruins of ppaganism. These moral derelicts are not cursed from their birth. Their downfall is caused by their own act and their own will. They are damned because they choose to be damned not because they are doomed from the begining.

It is meet and right to pity them but we must also pity their victims. We must protect our children against their specious fallacies and sophistries. Therefore we must banish their propaganda from our bookshops and our libraries.

I would rather give a healthy boy or a healthy girl a phial of prussic acid than this novel. Poison kills the body but moral poison kills the soul.

What then is to be done? The book must at once be withdrawn. I hope the author and the publishers will realise that they have made a grave mistake and will without delay do all in their power to repair it.

If they hesitate to do so the book must be suppressed by process of law. I observe that the Irish Free State Government have published the text of their Censorship of Publications Bill. It proposes to establish a Censorship Board of five four of whom must agree before any publication is placed on the Black List.

Complaints must come through recognised associations not from individual citizens.

It may be that the establishment of similar Censorship Board will be found necessary in this country as well as in Ireland. But our existing law is sufficient if it be properly administered. Therefore I appeal to the Home Secretary to set the law in motion. He should instruct the Director of Public Prosecutions to consider whether "The Well of Loneliness" is fit for circulation and if not to take action to prevent its being further circulated.

Finally, let me warn our novelists and our men of letters that literature as well as morality is in peril. Fiction of this type is an injury to good literature. It makes the profession of literature fall into disrepute. Literature has not yet recovered from the harm done to it by the Oscar Wilde scandal. It should keep its house in orders.

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